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An American Reader's Impressions of Some Great European Libraries*

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It was my good fortune during a recent sabbatical year spent in Europe to have a peculiar problem of research which led me to visit in turn several of the greatest European libraries. These visits brought me in fairly intimate contact with the working methods of these libraries from the standpoint of the reader, and enabled me to make certain comparisons which may prove of interest to those who have either not visited a European library or whose acquaintance may be limited to one or two of these great depositories. My journeyings led me first to the Royal library of Berlin, then to one or two libraries in southern Germany, including Heidelberg, then to the several great libraries of Paris, especially the Bibliothèque Nationale, and finally to the library of the British Museum in London.

At the time of my Berlin visit the splendid new building of the Royal library, which is to occupy an entire block, was only partly finished, and its collections and its reading room occupied that portion of the new building facing on Dorotheenstrasse which is to be later the Berlin University library. The reading room of the Royal library is to occupy the other end of the building facing on Unter den Linden, and the stacks are

to be between the two reading rooms so that service may be given from the combined collections of the Royal library and of the University library to readers in either end of the building. During my visit the only large reading room in service was that temporarily used by the Royal library, and the University library made use of a more modest suite of long rooms in another part of the building facing on the side street Universitätsstrasse directly opposite the main University buildings. The location, therefore, is ideal for all classes of readers, since it is precisely in the center of the intellectual center of the German capital.

The first impression of most European libraries is one of discouragement. Except for the reference books in the reading rooms, one has the feeling that the books are far away. The hours for securing books are usually very limited, and, in most German libraries at least, books cannot be secured the same day. Orders must be left on the day preceding between certain hours, and the reader must run the chance of finding what he wants when he returns. Despite these drawbacks one gets used to the system. The wise reader plans ahead, orders a larger number of works than he can actually take out, and takes his pick of what he finds the next day. At Berlin the reader must specify on the peculiarly perforated order-blank whether he wants the book in the reading room for use there or whether he wishes the privilege of taking the work home. It was pleasant to find this latter liberality and evidence of American methods in so conservative a place as the Royal library of Berlin. The Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum have not yet advanced so far, and probably will not for

*[Dr Oliver was kind enough to supply this interesting article to PUBLIC LIBRARIES some time back. It was to have been used in a foreign symposium but it is timely now, and is given here, sure of a careful reading. Ed.]

many decades, if ever. Other evidences of liberal treatment of the reader in Berlin are the excellent service of pages in the reading room, the long hours allowed there, the large individual desk space, and the truly excellent lighting system of the room. I must not forget in passing to praise the rich dark decoration of the walls, the beautiful paintings illustrating the history of the University of Berlin, and the general quiet, scholarly atmosphere of the reading room. Especially interesting is the mural painting over the entrance representing Frederick the Great directing the builders of his capital city.

Pending the completion of the new card catalog at Berlin the reader must use the ponderous folio volumes of the old catalog, and learn, the best way he can, to decipher the innumerable hand-writings of the slips pasted into these volumes. Where writing is used with our ordinary Latin written script, the difficulties are great enough, but these increase immeasurably when one must decipher the German script with its wealth of flourishes. When in difficulty in this respect I always made a humble appeal to an attendant and received the necessary help. Only in rare instances did I receive scant courtesy or notice that brusqueness which is characteristic of the German official. It has been my invariable experience that once you can convince the person addressed of the importance of your request, a courteous response and more than willing aid are given. The only exception is with the flunkey type, some of whom unfortunately wore the uniform of the pages in the Royal library. It is always an advantage to have some sort of a title to hang on to your name when you are asking any favors in foreign libraries. So important does this seem to me, that if one has no title, professor, doctor, director, or what not, it would be an advantage to create one for the occasion, or at least to secure the aid of some friend who has a prefix or an appendix to his name. This is particularly true of Berlin and Germany in general. In England and France a more sane and truer

democracy is found. Let me give just an instance of my meaning. I once asked leave to enter the sanctum sanctorum of the inner catalog room in Berlin. At first I was refused, but when I showed my slips on which I had written, as required, my official title, I was at once admitted. A similar request to enter the stacks to consult the long files of a century-old periodical met the same rebuff, and finally the same success. It was noticeable to me, however, that even when such privileges were granted, the supervision was constant. Another instance occurred when it became necessary for me to see a certain book which had been loaned to another library. Whenever a book is reported out, the usual way is to write its title in a blank book kept for the purpose and to wait patiently for a day or so. Each day one returns to see if the attendant has written in the space opposite your request when the book may be expected back. I found that the book I wanted was long overdue, but I could not secure its return, although I needed it badly, until I resolved to go over the heads of the attendants in charge and make an appeal to one of the chief officials of the library. No sooner had he heard my request and the importance of the book to me, than he himself undertook to secure its return. Although the book was in south Germany at the time, its return to Berlin was immediate. I cite this instance as a suggestion to my readers to act likewise if they are ever in such need in any European library. I shall refer to a similar instance when I reach Paris in this article.

Before leaving Berlin I must speak of the admirable service rendered by the so-called Auskunftsbureau der Deutschen Bibliotheken. This is an institution located in the Royal library, which, for a modest fee of ten pfennige (two and a half cents) for each title, undertakes to find for you in any of the German libraries books that are not in the Berlin libraries themselves. If you have found it impossible to discover the book in the confusing catalog of the Royal library, you have but to write the title in this

office and next day word will reach you by mail (the *Auskunftsbureau* has free franking privileges in Germany and Austria) that the book is in the Royal library, provided it is actually there. If not, a wait of a few days would bring word where it was, and then it was but a small affair to order the book sent to the Royal library for your use. The slight charges for the carriage must be paid by the reader. Thus it is possible for a reader in Berlin, or for that matter anywhere in Germany, by using the method of the *Auskunftsbureau* to receive, under the safeguard of some library of course, almost any book in all the German libraries. Should the book be too valuable to send by mail, you at least learn where it is, and can go to consult it. The *Auskunftsbureau* is engaged as a part of its work in compiling a catalog of all the German libraries. When this is done, it certainly will prove of immense value to scholars.

I forgot to say in what manner permission to use the Royal library may be secured. In my own case it was through the aid of a friend well known to the library officers. As in Paris and London, however, the usual way for a foreigner is to write a letter to his consul, stating his name and profession and the nature of his work. This letter will receive usually an immediate reply, and armed with it one has only to present oneself at the proper desk in the delivery room to receive a card of admission. At Berlin and London various time limits are set, and one must choose among them, although renewals are a mere matter of form. In Berlin cards of various colors and arrangements of colors indicate the different classes of readers. In London the time is written in, and large figures in the corners indicate whether for three months, for six months or what not. In Paris at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* the color of the card changes on July first, and cards are only issued to that time from the date of application. On July first new cards of a different color are issued without further formality to those who request such renewal. Indeed once a

reader there, apparently always a reader there, to judge by my own case. I presented a card over ten years out of date to the secretary and was immediately the possessor of a fresh card good until the end of June. In the corner it is stated whether the card is a renewal or a new application, the secretary merely running his pen through one of the necessary words.

My experience of German university libraries has not been large, and I can but give the general impression that they seem to be behind our American university libraries in their liberality and in their administration from the standpoint of the general reader. The catalogs are usually old-fashioned, poorly arranged, and often accessible only an hour or so each day. How in the world the catalogs are kept up to date is still a great mystery to me, for the library staff always seemed inadequate, as far as one could judge. My chief experience with such libraries, however, is by correspondence, and here I must admit that we have much to learn from our German friends in the promptness, the thoroughness and the unflinching courtesy of the replies received. I have written to American libraries, university libraries at that, and frequently never received an answer at all! Never did I have any such experience in Germany. Invariably some reply was forthcoming, and one had the feeling that a considerable effort had been made to meet one's desires. The activities of the *Auskunftsbureau* have undoubtedly done much to bring about this state of affairs, and I hope that some similar arrangement of inter-library communication will soon appear in America. In general it may be said that the German university libraries are intended for the more scholarly members of the university community, teachers and advanced students. In America emphasis seems to be laid upon the use of the reference room by the entire student body. Aside from the seminary libraries in German universities, the use of a reference library, as we understand it, seems hardly to exist. Nor do we find large reading

rooms open long hours for the use of students while studying. In Paris at the Sorbonne library (which is the library of the arts and sciences of the University of Paris) there is a large reading room used very much as our large reading rooms in American colleges, and usually filled to overflowing.

In Paris I had occasion to use, in addition to the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, the Bibliothèque Mazarine, the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, and the Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne. In connection with this last I had an interesting experience of securing the loan of a book from Vienna. At first I was told that it was an impossibility to get a book from a foreign country; then it was suggested that the only way was to appeal to the American ambassador, who would appeal to the Austrian ambassador in Paris, who would appeal to the French (and American?) ambassador in Vienna, who would in turn appeal to some one else, etc., etc. As this method scarcely appealed to me, and I had to leave Paris in a fortnight, I decided, as I had in Berlin, to go to the head officials of the library with my request. Armed as in Germany with the proper title, with an explanation of my purpose in wishing so rare a privilege, and wearing a Prince Albert coat (a most effective weapon in Europe!), I made my entrance to the august presence of the head of the Sorbonne library. To my great surprise, he at once said that the thing was feasible, and with the greatest courtesy undertook to secure me the desired book. His efforts were successful. In a week the book was in my hands. This incident illustrates again the principle that one must not be discouraged by red tape. There is plenty of it in America, but there is more of it in Europe. It can be cut, if you can convince the authorities that they will improve the service to their patrons by cutting it.

The Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal and the Bibliothèque Mazarine are sleepy old li-

braries, rich in many directions, but strange to say, not much used. Here all requests for books must be made to the attendant, who looks up the book and often brings it to you himself, the number of the staff being very limited. The public is admitted without further ado than to present oneself in the reading rooms of these libraries. No cards are necessary. These facts are a sufficient proof that these collections are little used, and perhaps little known except to scholars in whose fields one or the other of these large collections may be rich. The Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève is directly opposite the Panthéon in the Latin Quarter, and seems to supplement the Sorbonne library as the study place of the students. It is, however, absolutely free to the general public, and on this account shares with the great museums of Paris the distinction of being a "national furnace" to which on cold days and nights the poorer classes flock to keep warm! It is so simple a matter to ask for a book and appear to read it! As may be judged, the scholarly atmosphere of such a library scarcely exists, and my chief recollections of it are that it was a sort of general meeting place for the youth of the quarter. Owing to its large sized reading room, many attendants are necessary, and sometimes they are over-watchful, as the following will illustrate. I had been using some punched paper while copying from a rather valuable book. The hole happened to be over a dark portion of an engraving. The attendant swooped suddenly down on me with the words: "What do you mean by making an ink spot on that valuable book?" Too scared to make any immediate reply, I held up the punched paper to the light so that the attendant could look through it and see what I was about. He hastily retired with more knowledge of punched paper than he had before.

The really great library of Paris is of course the national collection known as the Bibliothèque Nationale. I have already described the nature of the card of admittance and how to obtain it. As a result of the liberality with which this

card is given, the main reading room is always crowded in the afternoon from two o'clock on. The wise man, therefore, goes down to the library much earlier, secures his seat and hangs on to it until the close of the room. After working in the Royal library in Berlin the reader is bound to be disappointed with the reading room of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Its lighting is wholly through the ceiling and one end on a court. There is no artificial light whatsoever, and often in the dark days of the winter it is impossible to read. Indeed I have not infrequently seen the entire service of this reading room suspended because the attendants could not see the books in the stacks, where also no artificial light is allowed. The French seem afraid to install any system whatsoever, and perhaps they are right. The building is not at all modern, and would go up quickly in flame, if once a start was made. And one shudders to think what the loss of so wonderful a collection would mean to the world of scholarship. Especially severe would be the loss in manuscripts, in which this library is most rich. Thus, until funds are available to build an entirely new structure, it is unlikely that a reading room such as those in Berlin and in London will be arranged. On entering the main reading room the uniformed attendant, representing the dignity of the French Republic with his cocked hat, hands you a blank sheet. After you have chosen your seat, you enter your number, name, address, etc., on this sheet and take it to the delivery desk when you ask for books. This same paper duly stamped as proof that you have returned all books, allows you to leave the library. Without it exit is impossible. Nowhere else that I know of is so rigid a scheme in force, although the Berlin library has one quite similar. The order slips are green for the seats on the right of the main desk, and white for those on the left. As in Berlin one can write any title without consulting the catalog. Attendants will find the book for you, if it is there, or will return the slip to you with the call-number if the book is in use. The service is of

course faster if one knows the call-number. In such cases the service is as fast as in the British Museum, which is a model in this respect. Aside from the incomplete catalog of printed books, and its predecessor, a catalog written in long hand and bound, one can consult a sort of card catalog consisting of slips placed in groups of four packages to a volume, the whole held together by some spring arrangement in the binding. This catalog is far from complete, but is satisfactory as far as it goes. It is in two parts, authors on one side of the delivery desk and subjects on the other. The space devoted to it is, however, too small, especially in the crowded hours, and I found it practically unnecessary to use it for any book published in France. For such books it is sufficient to secure the exact title from the bibliographical reference shelves, and to write it on the order slip. As the Bibliothèque Nationale receives copies of every book published in France, it is sure to be up to date in French publications. For other publications, however, the difficulties are quite serious. We must wait until the great printed catalog is finished before these difficulties disappear. It is possible to order books for the succeeding day by using a special pink slip, and upon request books can be laid aside for continuous use in successive days. Especially valuable books are in charge of special attendants, and must be consulted at the right hand row of desks near the delivery desk. This group of desks is known as the "Reserve," and this word precedes the call number of all books that must be used at that desk. A great convenience at the Bibliothèque Nationale is the little restaurant near the entrance to the reading room, to the left of the main entrance. Here for a moderate sum can be secured a variety of dishes, sufficient for the light French noon meal. It is thus possible to make a day of it at the library, coming at nine in the morning and leaving at four, or five or six, according to the season. Many pleasant acquaintances can be made in this little "buvette" as it is called, and some of my most agreeable memories of

Paris centre there. The only things needed to make the Bibliothèque Nationale perfect are a complete catalog and a reading room that is larger and can be lighted artificially and be kept open, as in Berlin, during the evening.

The British Museum library is undoubtedly better known to Americans than any library that I have thus far described. The circular shape of its reading room is familiar to us through its imitation in our own Congressional library and in the library of Columbia university. Then too we are more or less familiar with its great printed catalog which is so useful to American catalogers. Whether it was in part due to the beloved English speech heard about me or not, at least I must acknowledge that I enjoyed using the British Museum more than any other library that I ever visited. The arrangement of the desks seems to group off by themselves a few individuals, and only when one goes forth from one's seat in search of a book, is one conscious that one is in the reading room of one of the world's great libraries. This semi-privacy undoubtedly contributes to the home-like feeling that is in the atmosphere. The quiet service of the attendants, the great courtesy of the delivery desk officers, the completeness of the catalog, the great number of reference books made possible by the circular form of the room, all these factors increase greatly the comfort of the reader. It is no wonder then that the British Museum library has served as a model in so many directions. One is led to wonder whether any other system of cataloging might be used. The present one has its drawbacks, for the catalog can only be kept up to date by pasting new titles on the opposite blank page of the heavy folio volumes, or even by inserting additional blank pages. Absolute alphabetic order is next to impossible under such an arrangement, and the eye is tired in its continual chasing back and forth across the large pages. Luckily, however, the slips are at least all printed, and thus the great annoyance found at the Royal library in Berlin does not exist. If now the Royal library has found it wise to

adopt the American card catalog method, is it too much to hope that the same method may be used at some future time in this greatest of English libraries? Then indeed would it be perfect.

The John Rylands Library

Anna May Price, Springfield, Ill.

American librarians have long been familiar with the fact that both Birmingham and Manchester have as good systems of public libraries and branches as can be found in England. But scarcely any one would expect to find a library such as the John Rylands library almost in the heart of big, bustling, manufacturing Manchester. After all, why not in Manchester? Manchester is no longer only the synonym for cotton industries, but is in fact quite an educational center. It boasts of a big university which has the distinction of having Professor Ernest Rutherford, one of the foremost physicists, as a member of its faculty.

The finest technical school in all Europe is in Manchester. There are many churches and a very old cathedral dating from 1422, also nine theological seminaries. For more elementary education there is the famous Chetham college or Blue Coat hospital which was originally founded by Humphrey Chetham to educate "forty healthy boys born in wedlock, the sons of honest and industrious parents." The funds have been so well invested that the number of boys has doubled or trebled.

Founded even before Chetham is the Boy's grammar school; but unlike the former it is now located in a fine modern building. Under the wise supervision of Mr Payton, its head master, it ranks as one of the best schools in England.

The girls are equally fortunate in their high school and have for their head mistress Miss Sara A. Burstall, who came to America in 1908 to visit schools and later wrote her impressions of education in America.

Manchester has two very good art galleries which exhibit some of the

finest of Turner's water colors. The public libraries have already been spoken of as exceptionally good. The main library is at present housed in a temporary structure awaiting the erection of the new building.

Thus it appears only fitting that when Mrs Rylands began to think what sort of a memorial she should erect to her husband, she should decide upon another educational institution and that institution should be a library.

John Rylands was a citizen of Manchester. He had amassed a large fortune in the cotton manufactories, but he had also taken a liberal share in the activities and responsibilities of the city. He died at the close of the year 1888.

In a little more than a year Mrs Rylands had begun the construction of the library building and also the collection of books. Nine years elapsed before the building was ready for dedication. But so splendid is the structure that one cannot wonder. It is often referred to in England as the Rylands cathedral. It is not unlike one, with its high Gothic towers, imposing vestibule, stone vaulted ceilings and cloisters connecting the rooms on the ground floor. In the main library the resemblance is quite the main feature. The central portion forms the nave, with high vaulted ceiling, stone columns and arches separating the aisles on either side and its large stained glass window.

A number of glass cases which exhibit interesting hand illuminated manuscripts and books with jeweled covers, are arranged in the central portion. The aisles afford ample room for the shelving of books, arranged in two stories on the alcove plan.

Transepts are formed by the extension of the two end alcoves. One simply gives more space for shelving books in this recess. On the other side the extension is converted into a map room on the lower floor and an early printed book room on the upper floor. At the other end of the room, communicating with it and also with the main stair case are the librarian's rooms, consisting of

a small vestibule and an inner and an outer office.

Below the main library on the ground floor are large and small lecture rooms, the council chamber and two large rooms which may be used as special study rooms and are also planned for the shelving of 40,000 volumes. Receiving and packing rooms are just behind these and communicate with the floors above by hydraulic lifts.

English stone quarried near Penrith is used for the building, which is as nearly fireproof as modern construction can make it. The interior is of Shawk, shading in color from grey to rose pink. The carving of columns and arches of the main library and cloisters is beautiful indeed. Also the main staircase is another delightful example of architectural design and stone carving.

Dantzic oak forms the woodwork, which also exhibits the skilful hand of the carver. Many of the designs represent folded linen, with clusters of roses, shamrock, thistle and other patterns so often used in the weaving of linens, carved above. No design, whether in stone, wood or metal, is ever repeated.

The metal used is bronze. Gates and railings are wrought in exceptionally delicate patterns. All the electric wires for lighting the entire building are carried in bronze cases.

Beautiful and harmonious as the building is, it is none too deserving for the collection it houses, and to it the librarian turns with equal pleasure.

Soon after Mrs Rylands began collecting books, the Althorp library was placed upon the market. This was the most famous private library in Europe. It had for its basis the Reviczky collection of first and choice editions of the Latin and Greek classics. Lord Spencer bought this collection in 1790, and devoted his life to adding to it. He was a most inveterate and enthusiastic as well as shrewd and discriminating collector. He spent vast sums of money, purchasing everywhere, often compelled to buy whole collections in order to secure the one or two copies he desired. This necessarily brought

him many duplicates of books already in his possession. These he sold, and many libraries, both public and private, were thus able to enrich their own collections.

When the Earl of Spencer found it necessary to sell his grandfather's library he advertised that it should be sold only as an entire collection. This made it prohibitive to many of the great libraries, such as the British Museum, who looked covetously at part of the collection, the Caxton Bibles, for instance, but did not think it to their interest to buy the entire library. Book collectors began to fear that some American would finally secure the prize. It is said in England that Pierpont Morgan and Sir William Lever, the manufacturer of Sunlight soap, divide between them the purchasable treasures of the world.

However, when Mrs Rylands learned that the library was for sale she purchased it at once. The Althorp collection contained 40,000 volumes. This brought to the Rylands library its famous Aldine collection of 800 volumes, which are shelved in a separate room and is undoubtedly the largest Aldine collection. It also includes about 100 volumes falsely attributed to the Aldine press. These volumes are arranged side by side with the authoritative copies.

The Bibles before spoken of as tempting the British Museum are also arranged in a room by themselves. They include copies of all the earliest and most famous texts and versions with the revisions and translations, from the Mainz edition of the Latin Vulgate 1455 to the recent authorized version. There are fifty important editions of the Latin Vulgate printed before 1600. There are early Greek texts and Hebrew texts, also translations into all the modern languages; Luther's New Testament and his Bible printed on vellum. There is the Antwerp Polyglot with DeThou's arms and the London Polyglot with the arms of Nicolas Lambert de Thorigny.

Perhaps the most interesting of all to Americans is the marginal note in Latin on the Psalter of Giustiniani printed in Genoa, 1516, which gives some facts

about Columbus and his voyage along the coast of Cuba.

The early printed book room of 2,500 volumes offers a fine course in Incunabula. Three hundred and fourteen of the volumes were printed before 1480 and are exceedingly well preserved. Here the books are arranged in order of the invention of the processes of printing, then by country and press.

The earliest form, block printing, is illustrated by the print of St. Christopher dated 1423, and is the only known copy in existence. One of the wooden blocks from which was printed one of the leaves of the Apocalypsis S. Joannis, 1450, belongs to the collection.

The early German, Italian and English presses are all well represented. One of the rarest examples of the Venetian press of Valdarfer, 1471, is the first edition of *Il Decamerone* by Boccaccio.

The library also contains an especially strong collection of books of fine and beautiful bindings, among which are represented the works of Grolier, Maioli, DeThou, the two Eves, Padeloup, Le Gascon, Derome and Payne.

Of manuscripts and books of the Middle Ages the Rylands library possesses a collection which has attracted the scholars of the world.

Beginning with the manuscripts of the Althorp library it has received a greater addition in the acquisition of the Crawford collection of rolls, tablets and codices, in 1901. Later, on the death of Mrs Rylands, other important manuscripts were added from her private library. The collection now numbers 7,000 manuscripts and includes many from the Oriental countries, as Armenia, Japan, China, Tibet, Persia, Arabia, Turkey; also Egyptian papyrus rolls of the Book of the Dead. The Demotic papyri are probably the most important extant.

Among the Greek manuscripts is a copy of the Nicene Creed, the earliest one known. And perhaps even more interesting is the fragment of a vellum codex of the Odyssey.

Of the European manuscripts there are many examples from Italy, Ger-

many and England. As interesting as any are the little Books of Hours. The one belonging to Mary Queen of Scots is a dainty little book and contains a little note in her own handwriting. Henry VII had a Book of Hours written for him by Islip, Abbot of Westminster. An eye and a slip of a tree, a rebus of the author's name appears in the border of each page. The same rebus is used in King Henry's chapel in Westminster Abbey.

A still more elaborate Book of Hours is that of Charles VII of France, with its richly painted miniatures in the lace-like designs of the borders.

This entire collection of manuscripts has been fully described and cataloged by the best scholars of England.

There still remains in the possession of the library a rich collection of hitherto undeciphered clay tablets and cylinders. These are carefully arranged in rows on the shelves of one of the lecture rooms on the ground floor and are awaiting the time when Mr Guppy, the librarian, shall be able to secure the skill of the most able scholars. When this can be accomplished new light may be shed on the history of this early period.

Valuable and extensive as is the collection of manuscripts and fine and rare old books, the John Rylands library also has a good working library of over 170,000 volumes, along all lines of subjects, history, travels, literature, paleography, philology, philosophy, religion, everything to attract the student and scholar.

In the periodical room will be found 200 of the leading current English, American and foreign periodicals.

Some years ago when Mr Guppy resigned his position in Sion College library, London, to go up to Manchester to accept the librarianship of the Rylands library which was just then being established, his friends felt that he was unnecessarily sacrificing himself. But owing to the generosity of the founder, Mrs Rylands, and the wise direction of Mr Guppy, the librarian, the John Rylands library is one of whose architectural beauty and whose valuable collection any city in the world might be proud.

Social Functions of the Public Library*

Louis J. Bailey, librarian, Public library, Gary, Ind.

A new era is dawning. It is felt in all walks of life—commercial, agricultural, political, educational and professional. The basis of the new era is founded in the growth of a wider and more intelligent social understanding. Many different forces have been at work laying the foundations for a growing knowledge of social origins, habits and needs. The scientific workers of the past century paved the way to new conceptions of natural forces; the changing emphasis of statesmen has tended the world over to elevate the ideal and enlarge the sphere of democracy. We are looking to an era when all the forces of life shall react favorably on the mass of people. We are to learn that not the enrichment of the life of a few, but the general elevation of all mankind, is the desired end.

We have re-examined our past conceptions and are making new definitions and setting up new standards. We conceive of a philosophy as not tenable unless it will "work." We seek an ideal of art that brings artistic treasures into touch with our municipal and national life, making art an open delight available to all rather than limiting it to the gilded galleries of the few. We look to our religion for a social message of good will to *all* men. Even our commercial life is becoming stirred with the idea of a "square deal" all around, and "truth" and "honesty" in business relations is having a rebirth not dreamed of hitherto.

Statesmanship the world over must concern itself more and more with plans for advancing amity and peace—ridding mankind of many of its age-long burdens that follow in the wake of war and leaving it to develop a new freedom of greater and more equal opportunity.

Many are the forces that are at work today making possible a better social order and giving us higher hope of its

*Presidential address before Indiana library association, Marion, October.

final accomplishment. New inventions and progress in all the sciences are enabling us to foreshadow a society cast in new moulds that will create conditions adaptable to higher and finer ideals of life. The medical sciences are beginning to lay the foundations for better physical life by uncovering the secrets of proper sanitation and by locating the hiding place of many of the causes of our most ancient enemy—disease.

Our friendliest impulse—charity—has only within the last generation undertaken a new method of attack which seeks to relieve us of the causes that produce need, as well as to offer individual relief. Our growing knowledge of the complexity of the social order has led to the development of many new sciences, each devoted to the study and amelioration of different conditions. We can be sure that as new knowledge comes to us our awakened spirit will deal in wiser and better ways with the facts and tendencies of a complex and ever changing social order.

One of the greatest effects of this new spirit is in the field of education. We begin to see more and more that the fundamental problem is one—that the better distribution of knowledge is the first essential to social betterment. We constantly seek to enlarge the field and to serve more adequately in the sphere which enlightens and builds up intelligence.

In this branch of endeavor the field of formal education is making wonderful strides in equipment and methods. The constant extension of its field is bringing its resources to bear upon centers of need hitherto much neglected. It, too, finds its strongest tendency in the direction of greater service to more people. It is becoming an acknowledged reproach that so many enter the toiler's sphere with so slight equipment for industrial work as well as for the duties of citizenship. As co-laborers in the same field we must have at heart the intensest interest in this development. It enlarges immensely the possibilities of our own work. Let us look to it that we aid in every way possible in our

work with schools these changing conceptions of educational method.

By it we shall not only aid in a much needed adjustment but will secure a much increased and more intelligent class of library users.

The beginning of the modern public library lies in the self culture clubs, Workingmen's institutes, and Library associations of the last century. The need felt at first by a few in different communities was found to be but a symptom of a universal need. That need was so educational and cultural in its character that it came to be deemed of public concern and worthy of public support. This is not the place for the statistics of library growth, but suffice it to say that in less than a hundred years the idea has penetrated to the uttermost corners of our land and everywhere the public library represents an ideal of increased educational and cultural advantages.

The aim of library work must ever remain as high and pure as in the beginning. The methods of work, however, have continually developed. From an early ideal of book storage and scholarly use we have passed to an ideal of general use and specialized departments. The animated discussions of open shelves and children's rooms that stirred library meetings such a short time ago have brought a settled ideal to a newer generation. They were the beginning of a growing conception of the wider bearing and social relation of library work. It is only necessary then that we prove ourselves "forward looking" workers and examine carefully our whole relation and attitude to the community in an endeavor to place our work square with all its growing needs and activities.

The dominant function of the library is education. Its dominant method is to allow free choice in a wisely selected range of sources. As an institution it is inherently democratic, meeting each individual on a level with his development. Its efficiency is limited only by the power of recorded thought to benefit mankind. Its object is to enable the present to base its practical work on the accumulated

experience of the past, to make its civic life richer and nobler because of recorded trials, failures and successes and to bring "into the interests of the people the objects of art, the works of literature, the expressions of spiritual vision and the interpretations of the values of existence" that noble minds have conceived and given to all as a heritage. Its practical problem is the increase of the reading habit, and the bettering of the quality of matter read. To accomplish this end it must first select carefully and wisely all the material with which the library is to work; it must select the best means suited to its community and constituency to create or arouse the desire for a better quality of reading; and lastly it must co-operate to the greatest extent possible with every agency working for the progress and uplift of the community.

The increase of the reading habit means first to supply those who wish to read and *do* read with reading matter. It next means to seek out the best methods of reaching and interesting those who seldom or never read or read only the most ephemeral literature. There are no exact figures available as to the proportion of these classes. A recent estimate places the usual number of active readers at 20%, the number of the non-literate class at 40% and the remaining literate but non-reading class as 40%. This is an estimate that must of necessity vary much in different communities, but the fact remains that there is a large problem to be met in reaching the non-reading part of the library's constituency. It requires first on the part of the library greater attention to coöperation with the agencies of formal education—public schools, private and church schools and industrial and vocational schools. Instruction must have as one of its results, the development of an increased ability to read easily and to gather ideas readily from the printed page. It should lead to the world of print as the greatest source of information about the development of all forms of human endeavor—civic, aesthetic and industrial. It will be but a short time until those who are at

school to-day will be at work and the citizens of a new day. The library has its greatest opportunity in reaching these before it becomes necessary to reach them under different and far more difficult conditions when they are removed from educational influences.

To meet the problem of that period and to influence readers of that class, libraries have done little. It is true that many people are not informed of the opportunity the library offers. Greater publicity is the leading remedy. Constant study and application of good methods will materially aid in developing new readers. It is necessary to develop the use of the library building in other ways than as a reading room in order to attract those who seldom read. The library, the auditorium or school room should be arranged to provide for lectures, exhibits, recitals, club meetings and similar activities. It should be the policy of library administration, not only to encourage but in some measure, to conduct free lectures and exhibits for the educational advantage of the community. In the average small city there is no other public institution with the opportunity and freedom to develop such activities. In large cities where museums, art associations and lecture systems exist the public library might be undertaking an unnecessary service. There are many cities, however, where the public library can well accomplish such a work, and where it will not only serve in a coördinate field of educational endeavor, but will attract to its literature new and needed readers. The library is the natural home for most study club work and it may even be its province to encourage the organization of such clubs and in some instances to start such work with young people. How far this is possible and necessary depends on local conditions, but the source of all material for practical, literary, musical and art organizations is, or should be, in the library. The library should provide the space for art, scientific and historical exhibits so that these free intellectual interests of the community may center in the library.

If some of such work may seem re-

creational rather than entirely educational it is so and should be so, only incidentally. To many what is educational, to some may be mere recreation. Those interests that are entertaining to well educated people are to some but the beginning of higher intellectual interests and are a great stepping stone away from the lower level of ordinary environment and opportunity. It is also a possibility that the library may in some communities, owing to local conditions, serve a somewhat recreative function by maintaining rooms for social pleasures—such as game rooms or smoking rooms, but these are really means of introducing the library to a non-reading class and should be conducted as such.

Another class of our non-reading population too little interested are those who fail to find practical books for industrial study in the library. When we consider the remarkable development of correspondence schools and of special library collections we may well ask ourselves whether the free library has not neglected some of its duties. There are reasons to explain such neglect but we must, nevertheless, in the future look to the development of stronger book collections dealing with industry. All local trades and industries must be adequately covered and special methods developed to interest workers in such departments of the library. We must repair as far and as soon as possible any development of our libraries that fails to consider the needs for commercial and technical literature. Along with it we must in most instances develop an increased attention to the civic problems, and the means of meeting them, that confront municipal government today as never before.

Following the enumeration of all of these activities we may say that there is no public institution whose function is so thoroughly coöperative as is that of the library. There is no agency in a community but may be aided by the library—it can cater to the need of all for information and it may afford a center for some of them. Until we attain a greater capacity for helpfulness in every move-

ment that seeks the welfare of the community we have a work ahead that demands not a little knowledge and experience of the world's affairs in order to do our share in raising the level of intelligence and interest in all matters of social concern.

The opportunity of the librarian for real service socially is limited only by his capacity and the assistance at his command. Every movement for community welfare should claim his interest and so far as possible his active coöperation. Not only because of his own civic interest but because of the fund of information at his command and needed in every such movement will his assistance be valued. By these means the library will attain its fullest value, and give its greatest service in creating intelligence to guide to a completer and wiser social future. More and more as it rounds out its possibilities will the library be considered as an educational agent absolutely necessary to a civilization looking to the achievement of a full measure of justice and culture for all.

A Natural Reply

A little girl asked for a new book and the librarian said, "Yes, we have it, but it isn't quite finished," meaning of course that it had not yet been prepared for circulation. Little Brother looked up with admiring eyes and exclaimed, "Oh, do you write 'em all?"

Practically everything in life is based upon confidence. The great international business affairs of the universe would come to a halt in a day were confidence to be eliminated as a factor in the commercial world. Everything, from the very foundations of society up to the highest flights of idealistic speculation, hinges upon confidence. Thus the man who cannot be trusted to speak and act truthfully is nothing more or less than a social pariah. The world has no place for him and he soon discovers the fact.

Fiction Selection

Margaret McIntosh, assistant, Public library, Milwaukee, Wis.

Of the constant procession of books, each individual demanding the attention of those who buy for public libraries, the most insistently clamorous is the novel. The selection of books other than fiction is comparatively simple, for many reasons, among which may be mentioned the fact that the harassed buyer does occasionally find two reviewers of ability who agree as to the merits of a given history, biography, or sociological treatise, whereas it is rare indeed to find two of our learned critics who fully agree with regard to the latest novel. It is edifying in the extreme to note the impartial array of plus and minus signs in a column of the *Book Review Digest* devoted to the consideration of one of the season's "best sellers."

Our friend Bernard Shaw has lately advised us that it is not the province of the public library to tell people what they shall *not* read, but rather to supply what people *wish* to read. If this were entirely true it would lift a great deal of responsibility from our shoulders. It is not true, however, that a library should always accept public demand as a guide in buying novels. We have only to consider the probable source of the most numerous demands for the novel of the hour, to see the truth of this statement. By far the most potent force which influences public demand for fiction is successful advertising of one kind and another. The publisher and the bookseller, knowing the perishable nature of the goods, make the most of time and advertise widely. Ordinarily the worth of a novel is in inverse ratio to the amount of advertising which the bookmen think it necessary to employ, as the book of real merit carries itself much farther than even the most clever advertising can carry its bad, or half-good, companion. When to the best efforts of the publisher and seller, is added the advertising given by that unwise person who has found

a book "shocking" or "disgusting" or "immoral" or "indecent," and hastens to air his views in the newspaper, public demand becomes a most unstable guide in selecting books. One critic has informed us that no library need be afraid to accept any book put out by a reputable publishing house. The gentleman cannot have paid much attention to the recent output of several reputable publishing houses, or he would not have made so rash a statement.

Thus it is, that book reviews, public demand, and publishing houses, all failing to give us much real help, it is thrown back upon the person who makes selection to form his own opinions. It follows with certainty that he incurs the enmity of him, or more frequently of her, who wishes to read "The man he proved to be," or a book of some similar title, and does not find it at the public library. Strangely enough people will accept with equanimity a verdict which excludes almost anything except a novel, and pour bitter invective upon the head of the luckless librarian who deprives them of the sugar plums in literature. All of which goes to show how dear to the hearts of the people are their pleasures, and since the public library is called upon to supply recreation in the form of novel reading, it behooves us to make of this recreation as fine and as elevating an influence as possible. The primary object for which people read novels is the pleasure they get out of them, exactly as they go to the theater for the pleasure they get out of the play. They may get instruction from the novel or the play but that is not what they are after, and it will help us in selecting our novels to remember this fact. Marion Crawford has said, "A novel is, after all, a play, and perhaps it is nothing but a substitute for the real play with live characters, scene-shifting and footlights. What is a novel? It is, or ought to be, a pocket-stage—What am I, a novel writer, trying to do? I am trying with such

limited means as I have at my disposal to make little pocket-theatres out of words."

With the general principles of literary criticism applying to all novels we have not to do here. It is granted that literary excellence, at least in some slight degree, makes the book worthy of consideration at all. Once we have cut out the stupid books, and the books having no slightest claim to literary excellence, and have accepted with joy and thanksgiving those of undoubted merit and integrity, the work of elimination proceeds along certain lines.

The most vexing problem which confronts us at present is this question of the immoral book. Mr Galsworthy and Mr Cosmo Hamilton have small opinion of our ability to judge as to what is immoral in literature, but lacking a better plan, we shall probably be obliged to keep on carrying a part of the responsibility for keeping novel reading a wholesome pursuit. The term "immoral" has been used to apply to almost anything objectionable in the subject matter of a novel, but the term should not be used thus loosely. What then is a really immoral book? What things in a book make it immoral? The only universal test here is the effect of the book upon the mind of the reader.

A book is *not* immoral simply because it deals with evil, or talks plainly about evil. It is immoral if it makes wrong seem right. The attitude of the author with regard to the evil with which he deals, must be unmistakable or his book becomes an evil influence. I have in mind a book which came out some two years ago, which fortunately did not get much advertised by reviewers. The author dealt with a lot of people who were constantly doing wrong things, whose lives seemed to be made up of actions of at least doubtful morality. The treatment of the subject was such that the impression left upon the mind of the reader was that of having been in the company of a perfectly normal lot of peo-

ple. Sin and suffering apparently had no connection in the mind of this author, except as occasionally his characters got caught and were made to suffer by outraged society. This was an extreme example of the story which is so interestingly told, and whose characters are so much alive that its very literary excellence becomes an added reason for shutting it out.

A book is immoral if it teaches defiance of standards of morality which are accepted by society in general as the correct standards. We have certain authors who in their zeal to emancipate the race from what they are pleased to consider the "slavery of conventions of society," overstep the mark. Herrick does this in the "Healer" when he makes a brave woman of a character who dares to defy the "conventions" with regard to marriage relations. Such books are capable of doing much harm, not only in the hands of the young, but in the hands of any person whose outlook on life is not the most absolutely sane and reasonable.

A book may be, as a whole or in part, immoral in its appeal to the sensual nature. Such books lower our standards and can result in nothing but harm to the person who reads them. One plain spoken critic in reviewing "One woman's life," has voiced the disgust of a great many of the wholesome-minded, when he says, "Mr Herrick has been unable to deny himself the luxury of one of those passages of deliberate and gratuitous sensuous suggestion which mar almost all of his books. In this case the thing is lugged in by the ears and serves no purpose whatever, except to offend good taste." This is sharp criticism indeed, but it is just and Mr Herrick is not the only one of our authors who needs just that blunt condemnation. The people who read and enjoy such stuff are likewise deserving of condemnation because the tendency to spoil good books in this way could very easily be dis-

couraged by a failure to sell the product.

There is also the book which has certain merits as realistic writing, which drags us through the mire for no purpose except to portray with truth the facts in the lives of their characters. Now in the first place, an array of facts does not in itself make literature. A book of this nature must have something about it to make it of interest, other than that it is truthful narrative, and far too often the attraction for the reader consists in the satisfaction of that curiosity with regard to "shady" life, which is not a noble attribute of mind. When our disciples of "realism" wake up to the fact that the people in this world whose lives are sane, active, wholesome and law abiding, are in the vast majority, and are the people whose lives are worth recording we shall get some "realistic" novels which *are* realism. "A spade is a spade," and "A rose is a rose," and we need to emphasize the latter fact fully as much as the former, if we are to keep that well balanced state of mind which is necessary for our progress toward the true and the beautiful.

There are some facts in life which should not be talked about unrestrainedly in any novel. We have a right to demand decent restraint from a book, as we would demand it from a person, else we are in danger of cheapening by the "familiarity which breeds contempt," those facts of life in whose presence we should feel that here we stand on holy ground. Here again it is the author's treatment which counts and not the subject matter of his book. Many books which offend in this matter are not immoral but simply in very bad taste, and have literary merit which saves them. The merit must be great, however, to counter-balance the offence. Kipling often errs to a certain extent in this particular, but by no means would we cut out his books.

What shall we say with regard to this avalanche of literature and "near" literature which deals with the "white

slave" traffic and kindred evils? People all over the country are beginning to protest against the unbridled use of the novel for instruction in these matters. The movement had its rise in a very real need for the instruction of the young and the unsophisticated in matters of sex hygiene, and for the waking up of the public to conditions in our midst which are truly horrible, and a danger to many innocent people. The remedy for all this should not, however, be allowed to become in itself a menace. The constant keeping before the public mind of the evils dealt with is not doing any good. To understand this we have only to think a little and apply well known facts in psychology. The detailing of a crime in the newspapers is always followed, the police tell us, by other crimes of the same nature. Why should we expect the novel which details evil conditions to have a very different influence from that of the newspaper? It takes a very exceptional writer to treat this subject in such a way that he does not unwittingly simply arouse curiosity with regard to vice. A few have been successful in doing what they set out to do. In "My little sister" Miss Robins succeeded in awakening the conscience without one single thing to appeal to sensuality. It is notable, however, that her book has not been in the greatest demand. This is not by any means the first time in the history of English literature that the sugar coated pill in the form of the novel has been administered to the public to cure social evil. Richardson in 1741, hoped, as he expressed it concerning "Pamela," that it "might tend to promote the cause of religion and virtue," and states that it was written to warn "young people circumstanced as Pamela was." We have no convincing evidence that from that day to this the remedy has proved effectual. It is reported of Colley Cibber that "the dear gentleman did almost rave" over Richardson's productions, but it is not recorded that Mr Cibber or his contemporaries were reformed thereby,

any more than to-day we find that desirable result.

Aside from the actually immoral novel we ought to shut out the sickishly silly ones, which are debilitating, and a taste for which leads to the reading of that kind and nothing else. Mrs Barclay has been frequently held up as an example here, but there are others fully as bad.

Shall we give people the "rattling good yarn" and the simply wholesome little stories having no particular merit except that they help pass a pleasant hour? Surely! "A fool and his money" is interesting from first to last but has little to recommend it as literature. It will, however, help a tired man to relax for an evening. The Rosa N. Carey type of story is at least wholesome and there are some people who never grow much beyond the very simply wholesome tale.

There are those of us who have sighed over the passing of the old-fashioned, pure romance. We are a little weary of so much solving of problems, and portraying of "types" and "conditions." We confess to a deal of sympathy with one of the characters in a recent book, an Irish lady who says, "I like the tears and the laughter laid on with a trowel and plenty of lords and ladies and I'm not ashamed to say so. I get enough of rale life in me wurruk."

Middle West History

Buck, Solon J., Travel and Description 1765-1865; together with a list of county histories, atlases and biographical collections and a list of territorial and state laws. Published by the Trustees of the Illinois Historical library, Springfield, Ill., 1914. 514 p. 8 vo. (Collections of the Illinois State historical library, vol. IX.)

This is a list of books on early travel and exploration in the middle West. This class of literature now is eagerly collected, and for good reasons: it is distinctly American, and illustrative of typical and important forms of life in Nature as well as in human society. The scope of this bibliography does not in-

clude distinctly historical matter nor material on the Indians, except so far as incorporated with description and travel. Professor Buck wisely bases his compilation upon the contents of 14 important libraries, so nearly all of the books are described and annotated from actual observation.

The arrangement is chronological, and with each title follows a number of symbols indicating where copies of the book may be found. In many cases these descriptions of the 1,400 important and scarce works included in the compilation may be considered final, but in some cases one still feels the need of a detailed description, especially of old and rare works illustrated with plates and maps of great value.

I note but one defect worthy of mention. Mrs Kinzie's *Wau-Bun*, 1856, has a title-edition, of the same date, with the imprint of Sampson Low, Son & Co., London. The signatures are the original ones, printed in America, but the title-page has been reprinted, without the word "Wau-bun." This English issue measures 24½ cm. against the 22½ cm. of the American issue.

Prof Buck's bibliography is published at an opportune time and should be widely read and studied. The West tells a story of its own, the merest outlines of which have yet been drawn in history and romance. And whoever makes use of this excellent work will think kindly of Miss Lydia Brauer, who has supplied for the bibliography an index covering 81 pages, done as the student wants it.

J. C. B.

Mobilizing the Library

Leila H. Seward, Binghamton, N. Y.

European war has caused the American public library to mobilize. This is the story of the Public library of Binghamton, New York, and of how the war brought in business to it.

A disturbance of geographical memories was the first symptom, when the town began to realize that a real war was going on. A map of Europe was the remedy. People had learned that the

place to find out about anything was the library, and the library was prepared. Large maps of Europe had been ordered from the H. R. Huntting Co. when the war first broke out and backed ready for circulation, also maps of the war situation. Maps of the daily manoeuvres were clipped from the papers and mounted. The newspapers advertised these maps, and altogether the map of Europe—now that it is being changed—is receiving much attention.

The library might be said to be in a state of siege. Everything is in readiness to withstand the most impossible inquiry. Extra papers have been added to the newspaper collection to keep up with the demand for war news; and they are read to tatters every day. The bulletin-board with its maps and war pictures is constantly studied. Five copies of the *World's Work* "War manual" are in steady circulation, also two copies of the *Evening Post* "War gazetteer." The picture section of the *New York Sunday Times*, and the *Evening Post Saturday Magazine* are also put on the war shelf (not for circulation) and are enjoyed by many persons each day. With the bulletin-board are also books on the countries involved. "The war department," it is called, and it is one of the busiest departments in the library. For Usher's brilliant book "Pan Germanism" there is already a waiting-list. Bernardi's "Germany and the next war," published three years ago and outlining the present situation, Fried's "The German emperor and the peace of the world," Steed's "Hapsburg monarchy," and Schurman's "The Balkan wars" are some of the books in the war department. There is a steady demand for these books, and from all sorts of people. The call is largely for information on Germany. Popular opinion is with the allies, holding Germany responsible, and people want to "know." Besides requests for books the library gets questions on the war from the number of states in the German empire and the racial divisions of Europe to the shape and color of hats worn in the warring countries.

At this time the Melting Pot is resolving itself into its separate elements, and whether one calls it the Fatherland, the Old Country, or something else, men are hastening back to the land of their birth. There are more who stay, and these also feel a yearning for the home country. The library sees it in the increased number of readers of foreign birth, and in the new readers piloted by friends who speak English. Especially has there been an increase in the circulation of German and Slovak books.

Before current interest was fully awakened Librarian W. F. Seward was preparing a talk on the general causes of the war, which he is now giving before various organizations in the city—churches, men's clubs, etc. The next talks are illustrated lectures on Belgium, Serbia, and the Dual Monarchy.

American business men are becoming interested in greater activity in South America. Binghamton is already beginning to find out what the chances are. At the library a special collection of material has been put together. The latest and most authentic information on commercial opportunity in South America is received from the United States department of commerce and labor, and the Pan-American Union. With these pamphlets are such general books as Hale's "Practical guide to Latin America," Boyce's "Illustrated South America," Calderon's "Latin America," and Bryce's "South America." Text-books and dictionaries of the Spanish and Portuguese languages are naturally in this collection. This material on business opportunity in South America—before it had fairly been put upon the shelves—opened the way to one man.

The local papers have up to date printed four columns of news from the library on its war books, maps, lectures, etc. This makes about a column a week for four weeks of publicity for the library war notices alone.

Thus does the American public library assemble its forces in consequence of the European war. The Binghamton public library is one instance of speedy and efficient work in getting on the field.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

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M. E. AHERN - - - - - Editor

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By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

Peace and the libraries—The prevailing tone and topic in newspapers, magazines, conversations and to some extent in books, is Europe and the war. The libraries are following closely at the heels, and all over the country are getting out more or less complete lists of their material on Europe and the war. The library at Portland, Ore., has taken occasion to emphasize the desirability of peace and has given the front page of its *Bulletin* for September to a list of books calculated to bring out the peace side rather than war, although that is included also. This is to be commended to others for an example of one way of helping on universal peace. The list is given on page 402.

Illinois library meeting—One of the best meetings in the history of the association was held at Springfield in October and it is bound to set a precedent to which other meetings of the

state association must conform. There was a good attendance, many librarians attending the meeting for the first time, and the program, practical and inspirational combined, was carried out almost entirely as prepared.

The hotel accommodations were much above the average and this added to the general welfare of the occasion. Springfield is full of historic atmosphere and one felt impressed by this as the various names and places were brought to one's attention. The various libraries contributed much to the pleasure and profit of the meeting by their hospitality, and attention to the needs and convenience of the convention. Much regret was expressed that the new Secretary of State, who is also State librarian, ex-officio, was not able to be present. The members of the commission were present, as was also the secretary, and added much to the success of the meeting by their presence and counsel.

The general situation in Illinois has looked up considerably during the past year, and if there is no interruption, one may expect that soon much of the embarrassment of being so far behind the neighboring states will be gone. This impetus to library work was largely the result of the energetic spirit of the late Mr Harry Woods, as State librarian, though of course some of the seed that the association has been dropping constantly for the past 20 years was bound to fall on good ground and bear fruit eventually.

The coming year will be an important one. Some sort of relief from the too frugal library laws must be sought and every library trustee and librarian in Illinois must see to it that their help is used with their own legislators to

remedy the deficit that exists. The proposed bill will be outlined in PUBLIC LIBRARIES next month, and then it will be time to take up the matter promptly.

Revision of A. L. A. constitution—A committee was appointed last May to revise the constitution of the A. L. A. in sundry directions where ambiguity was present, or where a change made would make the organization more democratic, or "to make such other changes as may seem advisable." The committee as yet has had no meeting, but there are those who are thinking of what might be embodied in a revised constitution.

One suggestion which has come from two librarians is that the A. L. A. be divided into two classes: heads of libraries and those of lower rank.

One of these two advocated the idea of biennial meetings also, by providing that these two classes of librarians meet in alternate years. He had found that for many assistants, the A. L. A. conference as constituted at present, had become a market place, which they used to sell their talent at a higher rate of wage than the library which employed them at the time of their going could afford to pay, and he thought the opportunity so to do should be abolished.

The other librarian urged that the majority wasted their time in attending meetings where so many problems in which only one or the other class was interested, were discussed, and that separate meetings would be better for both.

Doubtless there are others who have specific ideas of betterment. The time is short before the discussion at the

midwinter meeting. The pages of PUBLIC LIBRARIES for December will be open to receive anyone's idea of what ought to be proposed.

It would be too bad if the opportunity to remedy the defects in the constitution, if such there be, is allowed to go by without effort for the lack of attention both of members and the committee appointed to discuss matters.

A superlative tool—A letter from a librarian in a western city recently received urges the advocacy of a withdrawal book in the library. It is always a pleasure to do what is requested, but somehow in this instance, the need of such a record in library service doesn't seem imperative. There are those who advocate the elimination of the accession book. That is a mistaken notion of economy of time and labor, not to speak of the unsystematic method of business involved. But the case of a withdrawal book is quite different. The full history of the book is already in the library, and when the one event ends the history, the addition of only the one word finishes the record and no more time, labor or space is spent on what is no longer a part of the library. Since most libraries have too little already of these things to spend, why advocate using them in re-writing past history of what no longer is useful? It were wiser to spend the time in finding out what is in the books or why more of the people are not reading them, or how the wants of those who do read them may be better met than to spend time in filling out a withdrawal book. It is impossible, therefore, with these views to advocate its use.

Relation of the Library School to the School and College Library*

A degree you may have from a college,
Where wisdom you've quaffed at its source,
But no library'll trust to your knowledge
Till you've taken a library course.

You may love books and read them all
day, Sir,
And be several removes from a fool,
But you can't run a library now, Sir,
If you've not been to library school.

How justly does this doggerel represent current notions of librarianship? And if it does represent them truly, are these notions correct?

This is the age of the trained person. The librarian's business or profession is not the only one that is feeling the demand for specialized knowledge efficiently applied. A charming woman, possibly forty years old, married and the mother of several children, asked me recently if she could make some money in library work. Of course she said she "loved" books. She had investigated the possibility of becoming a buyer for a store selling children's garments, house-keeper in a hotel, house-mother in a girl's college. Finding that training and experience were essentials for these positions, she had turned to library work as a last hope. People used to think that anyone who loved books would make a good librarian, just as they used to think that any educated person should be able to impart knowledge and would make a good teacher. But ideas on these subjects, as on so many others, have changed radically.

The college library has been, as a rule, more fortunate than the school library. The former has always been supposed to need well educated assistants, while it has been a common notion that almost anyone would do to run a school library or that a busy teacher could do it in her off moments, which, as we all know, are painfully few. But the school library is coming into its own. Its needs and the im-

portance of meeting them are getting general recognition.

The librarian of a school library should be as highly educated as possible and workers in both school and college libraries should have the professional training given by a library school.

Why? What does training do for the librarian that experience cannot do? Training is the short cut to knowledge. None of us can afford the time to live through all the past experience of the race. We are debtors to those who have gone before. On the knowledge of their mistakes and their successes we build our own success.

More specifically, training in librarianship does these things: it teaches one

- 1) What books, pamphlets and periodicals to get for a given type of library. (Book selection)
- 2) Where to find out the sources from which these books, etc., may be gotten and what they cost. (Bibliography)
- 3) How to order them. (Order department work)
- 4) What business records to keep to show the librarian what has been acquired, and to make it possible to take an inventory. (Accession record and shelf list)
- 5) How to arrange books on the shelves to secure convenience in use. (Classification)
- 6) How to list the books on cards so that the reader can most easily find out whether the library has a book by a certain author, or by a certain title, or what books or parts of books in the library deal with any given subject. (Cataloging)
- 7) How to use books as tools. (Reference work)
- 8) How to repair them and to rebind them durably at the least cost. (Binding and mending)

One may be well educated, may love books and yet may know none of these things. This knowledge is necessary, in varying degree, in both small and large, in college, public and school libraries.

Necessary as this training in method is, I would not be understood as minimizing the value of a love for the best that has been thought and said in the world. It is of no avail for one to buy

*Delivered before the Association of colleges and preparatory schools of the Middle States and Maryland, in Philadelphia, Nov., 1912.

the right books and to catalog them correctly if they are but deadwood to her. It is not, of course, essential that every library worker should know and love books—one may be a good order clerk or a good shelf-lister without this love of literature, but for any work in a library that brings one in touch with people, it is a necessity. Important as classification and cataloging are, it is more important, even for the public, that those of us who come into direct touch with them should read the great books than that we should classify and catalog them and paste a label on the back of the book exactly five centimeters from the bottom. The school librarian *must* love books, for the love of them cannot be *taught*. It must be caught, and only from the fire in her own soul can she kindle the souls of others. She *must* be trained, both that she may make the best use of her material and that she may, to some extent at least, train the students who frequent her library in the use of books.

The public library is doing something along this line, but most libraries are too short-handed to give lessons on how to use books to all grammar and high school grades. Where it is not done, either by the public or the school library, teacher, librarian and children all waste time. A busy reference librarian is confronted with thirty children who wish simultaneously and instantly information on three different topics. Other people are waiting for help. The reference librarian has no time to help those children to help themselves. She must set before them the books they need, from which they usually copy what they think their teacher requires. This is sometimes spoken of as "original research" and the value to the child of going to the library for his information is dwelt upon with some unction. Done in this way the work is almost purely mechanical on the child's part. There is no more mental drill in copying what is set before you than in learning by rote. The child

needs to learn to use books and he needs a trained school librarian to teach him. When the day comes of which some of us librarians dream, and there are branch public libraries in all our school-houses, it will be easier than it is now to teach the library use of books in the school itself.

Should the school librarian have a college education? Certainly, if possible, but it is not so necessary in her case as in that of the college librarian. Other things being equal, the college woman is more likely to know how to use her mind—she has been through a severer intellectual drill. She has more of a background. She is also likely, once she loses her academic point of view, to be broader minded. She has had four years of advanced study and has lived in close contact with many women from different states or from other countries, whose early training and ideals differed from her own. True she has missed for four years the education of *life* as it is lived in the world of men. Her association with varying types has been under the artificial conditions of college life. This fosters the academic point of view, which it is well to have had and better to lose. I have been saying *she* because school librarians are usually women, but what has been said of the woman graduate is as true of the man.

We are doubtless all glad that the President of the United States is a college man, but no man whose horizon had remained purely academic could have captured the common people of our country as has Woodrow Wilson.

The college librarian must have the college point of view, must understand college students as one understands them from living among them. So he must be a college graduate. It is, however, equally important that he be trained in the technique of his profession in a good library school.

It follows then if both school and college libraries need trained librarians that we must have college graduates as students in our library schools. One

or two years of training added to the college course offer a serious financial problem to many. Suppose they borrow money for the library course. What are their chances of being able to repay it speedily? What salaries can they command? Men's salaries compare rather favorably, it is said, with what they can earn in teaching. That is not saying much. The author of "A professor's dilemma" who published, in the *Independent* of October 3, 1912, that pathetic query as to whether he should not have married or, having married, had no right to a child, is but one of a multitude. Women of course fare worse than men. I was asked a few days ago to supply a college library in a distant state with a cataloger who must be a library school graduate knowing French and German, and the salary offered was \$40 a month. If a woman ate poor food, she might save enough out of the \$40 to pay for her washing, only she couldn't afford to buy any clothes to be washed! She could never see a play—never buy a book—never travel.

Why should bright men and women enter the library profession? They are told that there are other rewards than money—as there are in the case of the teacher—a certain social status, contact with books, etc., and that these compensate for the low salary. Are there then no rewards other than money in the other walks of life? They are told that the librarian is a missionary and should forget his hire in the joy of influencing and uplifting the world. They are sometimes talked to as if they were on a mountain top, a little nearer heaven than other folks, surrounded by derricks with which they should try to hoist the rest of mankind to their own high level. As to this, firstly, it isn't easy to influence people on an empty stomach, and secondly, why is the librarian any more of a missionary than the editor of a great daily or than men and women in many other walks of life? We librarians are servants of the people. Those whom we serve

often know more than we, they are often better than we. We should avoid any tendency to either ethical or intellectual snobbery, should insist upon being considered as "just folks" like all the rest, equally hungry, equally in need of recreation, of a little time to loaf and invite our souls, equally worthy, if we give good measure in our work, of a living wage.

I make this plea because I believe that our schools, our normal schools, and our colleges need the trained librarian. I know that her training is expensive and that she is often underpaid.

I believe in libraries and in library workers or I would not be engaged in training those workers, but I do *not* believe in proclaiming the joy of the work or the need of special training for it without asserting the rights of the trained and conscientious worker to a living wage.

CORINNE BACON,
Director of Drexel Institute library school.

Precocious New York

That the instinct for "business" was strong in New York as far back as 1680 is shown by a description in "The journal of Jasper Danckaerts," (Scribner) who went there in that year with one companion to find a settling place for the Labadist religious sect:

The people in this city, who are almost all traders in all articles, whenever they see an Indian enter the house, who they know has any money, they immediately set about getting hold of him, giving him rum to drink, whereby he is soon caught and becomes half a fool. If he should then buy anything he is doubly cheated in the wares and in the price. He is then urged to buy more drink, which they now make half water, and if he cannot drink it they drink it themselves. They do not rest until they have cajoled him out of all his money or most of it, and if that cannot be done in one day they keep him and let him lodge and sleep there, but in some out-of-the-way place, down on the ground, guarding their merchandise and other property in the meantime, and always managing it so that the poor creature does not go away before he has given them all they want.

The German Library Association
The fifteenth annual meeting of the Verein
Deutscher Bibliothekare Leipzig,
June 3-5, 1914

There were various reasons why the fifteenth conference of the German library association which met in Leipzig the first week in June should have been the most largely attended of any in its history.

The city of Leipzig offers a great deal that is interesting to those whose occupation it is to collect books and place them within reach of others who need them.

For generations Leipzig has been known as the most important city in Germany for the publication and distribution of books. In this city of 600,000 population there are over 1,000 publishers and booksellers, and one person in every 50 belongs in some capacity to the book trade. Here are located famous old publishing houses whose names are familiar to readers of German throughout the world; here are also those enterprising younger firms which by energy and enterprise have built up business connections in all countries. An opportunity to visit this book centre could not fail to be attractive to the librarians, and the cordial reception and lavish hospitality extended to them by their Leipzig colleagues (at whose head stands Geheimrat Boysen, director of the University library), by the members of the book trade, and by the city of Leipzig, were convincing proofs that the town was sincerely glad to welcome them.

But this year Leipzig was additionally interesting on account of the International exposition of book industries and the graphic arts, which, having opened in May, was in full operation when the conference met. It is therefore not surprising that the register showed an attendance of 243, which is a record for these meetings. To an American, the preponderance of men at a library convention was striking; of the 243 in attendance, only 31 were women; less than 13 per cent! A considerable number of librarians from foreign countries were present; from Austria-Hun-

gary, 21; Switzerland, 11; Finland, 3; Sweden and Denmark were also represented, and there was a librarian there from the Bombay University library. Three Americans were present: Theodore W. Koch, of the University of Michigan library; Ernest Kletsch, of the Library of Congress; and Donald Hendry, of Pratt Institute free library, Brooklyn, the latter of whom had been delegated to convey greetings from the American library association, which he found occasion to do at one of the meetings.

An informal evening reception in the large hall of the Buchhändlerhaus, on Tuesday, June 2, to which ladies were also invited, afforded the first opportunity for old friends to meet and new acquaintanceships to be formed. Director Boysen and Oberbibliothekar Helsing of the Leipzig University library welcomed the company, refreshments were served, and appropriate printed matter was presented to all present. The presentation of books and pamphlets was a feature of all the meetings.

A large lecture room in the university building was placed at the disposal of the conference, and here the papers were read and discussed. At the first meeting on June 3 the University, through its prorector, and the city of Leipzig, through a member of the council, both welcomed the librarians, after which the president of the association, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, read the usual yearly report on the important events of the past year in the library field.

The program of this first meeting contained four papers:

1. Systematic or mechanical shelving of books, by Dr Leyh, of the Royal library, Berlin.

2. Martin Schrettinger and the shelving of books in the Munich Court and State library, by Dr. Hilsenbeck, of that library.

3. The subject catalog, by Professor Zedler, of Wiesbaden.

4. The beginnings of the German library movement, by Prof. Fritz, of Charlottenburg.

As is not unusual on such occasions

the program proved to be much too long, and only the first two papers could be presented. As will be noticed, these two papers treated of the arrangement of books on the shelves of a library. Dr Leyh's paper treated the subject theoretically, and Dr Hilsenbeck's was an interesting account of how a Munich librarian solved the problem a century ago. Dr Leyh's paper had already been printed in expanded form in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the object in presenting it at the conference being that the matter might be freely discussed. The speaker's point of view was that of the librarian of a large and growing library, and he argued that a systematic shelving of books led to waste of space, owing to the room necessary to be reserved for new accessions, also the labor of moving books along from time to time as the reserve spaces became filled. The advantages of shelving books by classes were also considered. The long discussion which followed brought forth diversity of opinion, and interfered with a visit to the University library, which had been scheduled for three o'clock in the afternoon. At four o'clock the librarians following an invitation of the firm, assembled in the reception room of the great P. G. Teubner publishing house. The visitors were conducted, in groups of 20, through every part of the vast establishment, and had opportunity to witness all the processes employed in the making of books on an enormous scale.

The evening of this first day was devoted to the great social function of the conference, a gala dinner given by the Börsenverein of the Leipzig book-trade. The tables were spread in the great hall of the Buchhändlerhaus, on the walls of which hung the portraits of many generations of celebrated publishers. Several hours were occupied in the serving of many courses and the making of many speeches. The A. L. A. delegate upon invitation acknowledged the hospitality of the Börsenverein in the name of all the foreign guests present. Between all the courses books and pamphlets were distributed. The menu cards were works of art and will be cherished as souvenirs

of a fine dinner and a most enjoyable evening.

There were only two papers on Thursday's program:

1. What I learned by the building of the library, by Dr Geiger, head of the Tübingen University library.

2. On music libraries, by Prof Schwartz, of the Peters music library, Leipzig.

Dr Geiger spoke of the new building at Tübingen, and called attention to the views and plans of it in the exposition.

Prof Schwartz spoke interestingly of music libraries, advocating the founding of music libraries for the people.

Dr Zedler read his paper on the "Subject catalog," which had been crowded out of the program of the preceding day. The speaker laid down detailed rules, in 36 paragraphs, for a subject catalog. In the discussion which followed, the opinion seemed to prevail that the dictionary catalog could not replace the systematic catalog, but might be a useful auxiliary. Lack of time prevented the reading of Prof Fritz's paper.

At the annual business meeting which followed, Geheimrat Boysen, director of the Leipzig University library, was elected president for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the book-jobbing establishment of F. Volckmar, a colossal business with clients in all countries, and employing 900 persons. After this, the Enders book-bindingery was inspected, where astonishing things were performed by machinery.

For the evening, the city of Leipzig invited the librarians to a performance of an operetta, "*Der alte Dessauer*," in the New Theatre. The performance seemed tame compared with Broadway offerings of that sort.

Friday, the last day of the conference, was devoted to the "Bugra," the name commonly given to the exposition. The word "Bugra" is made up of the beginning letters of the words *Buch* and *Graphik*. At nine o'clock on that day, Geheimrat Boysen read a paper descriptive of the Bugra. When the plan of the exposition was first outlined, in 1912, Boysen was entrusted with the organiza-

tion of a library section, which he accomplished with great success. His paper, therefore, was the very best kind of preparation for a visit to the exposition. After the reading of this paper, the A. L. A. representative extended a special invitation to the foreign librarians to inspect the American exhibit. When the party arrived at the Bugra, they were received by the president, Dr Volkmann, and spent the rest of the day looking over the exhibits.

The final getting together was at a dinner in the restaurant of the Bugra, which was numerously attended. Many speeches were made. Especially interesting to Americans was the speech of Geheimrat Schwenke, of the Berlin Royal library, in the course of which the speaker spoke warmly of his recollection of the cordial reception which he had met with from American colleagues. He spoke also of American library methods which he had studied, advising his hearers to look into American library methods, which they might do with profit. A wish was expressed that the entire library section in the Bugra might be kept together and permanently exhibited in some convenient place. In the course of the evening, Dr Boysen brought a small American flag, on a standard, and placed it on the table in front of the Americans. Nothing could have been more cordial than the manner in which the Americans were received by their German colleagues.

The German library association has accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting in Vienna.

DONALD HENDRY,
A. L. A. Delegate.

Pratt Institute free library,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the questions brought to the "Ask Mr Foster" row, was "What book did the boy want when he asked for 'Greasy mitts and leggings?'" Another was, "What course of reasoning had a cataloger followed in the library where a card was found inscribed, 'Cleopatra, See also Beetles?'"

Christmas Exhibits of Books

Little advance can be made to help improve the local dealer's selection of books until a footing of friendship between him and the library has been established. This ought not to be difficult in the smaller towns where the book-shop is usually a very small adjunct to a drug store, department store or stationer's. The librarian buys stationery, confectionery at times, and sometimes even medicines, so she will have an excellent opportunity to visit a bit with the man or woman who sells these things, and little by little they will get acquainted. When the opportune time comes, the snare of the Christmas exhibit, she will have paved the way by friendship to make a telling impression. If the dealer will consent to a Christmas exhibit in his store progress is already on the way, but if the advertising features of the idea do not appeal to him and the profits seem doubtful, do as Miss Unterkircher did this year in Marshfield, go ahead and have the first exhibit in the library and make it a success. In the beginning do not aim for the fine and expensive editions we all love but few of us can afford to buy for our own small brothers and sisters.

Use your own limited pocket-books as a guide in selection and take largely the nice cheap little books from Miss Kennedy's list. Miss Ely of the Dayton public library has also compiled a useful list of 100 books for a child's own library, quoting some of the finer editions. Begin your plans early in the fall in order to get the books on exhibition about Thanksgiving and then advertise them well. If you have won over the dealer to the Christmas exhibit you will be saved much of this work as he can print with his rubber stamp outfit, "See the exhibit of Children's books for Christmas gifts ats drug store," on wrapping paper covering every parcel he sells in November.

If the exhibit has to be in the library, plan to take orders for the books at list prices the discounts being less to

libraries than to book dealers. The express will probably absorb the profit, if the books are received in small express shipments. This all means work but it is what one librarian did last year and she had a thriving business, enough to make the local druggist who refused to take up with the idea in the beginning, ask for her list and put in a duplicate stock. There is little danger of opposition if the exhibit is held with the cooperation or consent of the dealer and the townspeople will be delighted, as they have never before had such an opportunity to buy really good books at such reasonable prices.

Instead of enjoying a slight rest in the library from Thanksgiving to Christmas the librarian will find, unless she did her own shopping in October, that her Christmas list will be lost in the crowd, but she can afford to be busy with this exhibit the first year as the book dealer will surely want the advertisement the next year and that is the result sought—*Zana Miller in Wisconsin Bulletin.*

Peace and War

- Addams, Jane.** Newer ideals of peace. 1907304
The peace argument from a new and suggestive point of view.
- Angell, Norman.** Great illusion. 1910.172.4
"Aims to take this movement out of the realm of the spiritually ideal into that of the practical—to found an anti-militarism based on material advantage."
- Chittenden, H. M.** War or peace, a present duty and a future hope. 1911...172.4
"Calm and well-balanced study." A soldier's argument for peace.
- Friend, A. H.** German emperor and the peace of the world. 1912.....172.4
This essay won the Nobel peace prize in 1911.
- Jordan, W. S.** Human harvest; a study of the decay of races through the survival of the unfit. 1912.....172.4
"Vitaly interesting study of the devastating effect of war on the blood of the nations."
- Lamszus, Wilhelm.** Human slaughterhouse; scenes from the war that is sure to come. 1913.....172.4
"One of the most remarkable and powerful indictments of war ever written—a photograph of Hell inspired of Heaven."

Noyes, Alfred. Wine press; a tale of war. 1914.....821

A striking picture of war as it is.
"Work of genius or not, the thing is big and thought-compelling."

Palmer, Frederick. Last shot. 1914..P173
Dramatic and thrilling picture of the horrors of modern warfare.

Stilwell, A. E. Universal peace—war is mesmerism. Ed. 3. 1911.....172
Book that does good service in spreading peace doctrines.

Suttner, B. F. S. K. freifrau von. Lay down your arms. 1905.....S967
Realistic and pathetic plea for the abolition of war.

Tolstoi, L. N. graf von. War and peace. 1889T654w
"The highest development of Tolstoi's creative power."

—*Bulletin of Oregon Library Assn.*

Cost of War

Poets love to sing that love begets love. Statesmen perhaps hate to admit that hate begets hate, war begets war, armament begets armament, battle ships beget battle ships, cruisers beget cruisers, torpedo boats beget torpedo boat destroyers, and so on ad infinitum through the bloody brood of butchery. Enlightened public sentiment is the only force within the nation, the only authority among the nations that can abolish war and substitute in its stead international peace and international arbitration.

Dueling between individuals is today penalized in almost every civilized country. Murder on a small scale is everywhere forbidden, and yet we grimly prepare without blanching for war and all its legion of horrors. We still hail the conquering hero and bind with laurels the warrior's bloody brow.

There ought to be an international court of justice and pending that an international court of conciliation. To such a court disputing nations should be required to submit their quarrel before issuing "declaration of war." The nation failing or refusing to do so should be placed under the ban of universal condemnation, and, what would be more effective, such a nation could be denied certain rights and privileges which otherwise belong to nations in a state of war.

One battleship costs \$12,000,000 plus 10 years' upkeep, \$10,000,000 more—\$22,000,000. Then the junk heap. \$22,000,000 equals 1,100 churches at \$20,000 each, 11,000 farms at \$2,000 each, a college education for 11,000 men or women at \$500 a year for four years.

If we had a free hand, \$44,000,000 instead of being expended for the building and maintenance of two battleships could be better used in the further endowment of colleges for the teaching of scientific agriculture. It would furnish an endowment of \$1,000,000 to every State and more than \$100,000 to every congressional district, or would establish a demonstration farm in every county in the United States worth approximately \$15,000, and lay deep and broad the enduring foundations of our individual and national prosperity. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before or who makes one grow where none had grown before is a grander hero than "he who taketh a city."

The \$44,000,000 would carry water unto all the waste places of the West, and would make the desert bloom and bear fruit.

It would begin a real system of improved waterways, where such ways are feasible and would prove serviceable.

It would do much of whatever can be constitutionally done by the general government to assist the several States in the establishment of better highways.

There would be a large surplus after providing a highway or highways in Alaska that would render the treasure trove of that vast mineral empire accessible to the world without the payment of tribute to private monopoly.

And \$44,000,000 would meet twice over the postal deficit and would silence all rumor touching increased postal rates. It would deliver the mail free in every city, town, and village in the republic where that privilege and blessing is now withheld. It would sound the whistle of the rural carrier at the gate of every farm between the eastern and western sea.

Last but not least, left in the pocket of the taxpayer, it would allow him to engage in the pursuit of his own happiness in his own way less vexed by the publican, and by those who "sit at the receipt of customs."—*Senator Gore in Washington Herald.*

Changing the Catalog

The report of the librarian of Bowdoin college for the year ending May 1, 1914, gives some facts of interest to older libraries whose card catalogs are not of the standard size. In 1904 this library had a dictionary catalog of 90,000 typewritten cards, two by five inches in size. It was determined to replace them by printed Library of Congress cards without interruption in the use of the catalog and without special increase in the cataloging force. Larger trays were secured and the large and small cards arranged in a single alphabet. Replacements were made steadily but slowly. All new cataloging, of course, was on the large cards. It was found after nine years of labor, during which the replacements averaged about 8,000 and the accessions 5,000, that in order to complete the task within the tenth year it was necessary to employ additional help in copying small cards which could not be secured in printed form from either the Library of Congress or Harvard College library. The proportion of books in this rather old collection of 100,000 volumes which were not, apparently, in either of the two great libraries of the country was surprisingly large.

Coming Along

The candidate for United States house of representatives from Denver has issued a public statement as to his qualifications for support. Among these he states that he was instrumental in securing one of the branch library buildings for that city and has always coöperated with the public library in its plans for library extension.

Library Week in New York

The Library Week of the New York library association was spent at Cornell university, September 7-12. There was an attendance of 150, representing 57 different libraries, nine states and two foreign countries. The environment afforded unusual opportunity for pleasure and profit. The meeting was an interesting and inspiring conference.

The association was formally welcomed by Dr Schurman, president of Cornell university, and George W. Harris, librarian of the university, extended greetings.

The report on library institutes showed a year of activity and a growing interest in the institutes.

A special campaign had been made by the Publicity committee. Over 600 letters were written to library workers in the state, and over 1,000 notices of the meeting were sent out.

Mr Eastman, for the Committee on legislation, reported that the New York legislature had corrected the deficit of \$10,000 of the last year, and had voted the full amount of \$35,000 for the coming year. The salaries of the library organizers were also returned to the budget. The school libraries of New York state have been by law opened to the public.

The address of President Wyer dealt with library planning. Mr Wyer specified the factors to be considered in such planning, as first and most important, the clientele; second, other libraries in the community; third, other libraries in the vicinity; fourth, resources of these libraries.

Three factors which make such planning difficult are: first, an unsympathetic governing board; second, disregard of other libraries and of cooperative functions; third, inappropriate gifts and bequests.

An illustrated lecture on Russian libraries was given by Madame L. Hafkin-Hamburger, secretary of the courses in library science, Shaniawsky university, Moscow, Russia. Madame Hamburger said that there are nearly 800 public libraries in Russia and about 8,000,000 books. Every public library has reading

and circulation rooms, and departments for children. The libraries are free for reading, but a small fee must be paid for drawing out books. The Siberian railroad maintains a large library for its employes at Tomsk, and has two cars equipped to distribute books at different stations. Much difficulty is caused by the censorship placed on many books by different towns. The first library course was given in Shaniawsky university, with 350 students enrolled. The number was afterwards limited to 200.

A round table under the leadership of Miss Askew, of the New Jersey State library, was full of interest, pleasure and profit.

"Publicity" was discussed by Miss Clark of Auburn, who posted large cards advertising the library in machine shops, factories and public buildings. Leaflets containing lists of books were distributed with the pay-roll envelopes, reaching over 3,000 men. Special lists were mailed to the members of the Business men's association, Advertisers' club and Housekeepers' league. Lists of books and book reviews were printed regularly in the daily paper.

A discussion as to the keeping of the *Patent Office Gazette* brought out the consensus of opinion that while it consumed much room, it was a valuable part of the library. The expense of binding could be reduced by putting it in buckram. It was suggested that the early volumes not much used might be dispensed with.

The establishment of deposit stations brought out much discussion. Miss Zachert maintained that the size of the town made little difference, that wherever there was a social center, the library should establish there a deposit station.

It was agreed that the practice of sending unsolicited books on approval by book-sellers was not one to be commended.

An expression of opinion did not favor the starting of a museum in a small library.

"The value of college and university libraries," was presented by Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college.

Dr Estes, librarian of Colgate university, said that during his 10 years' experience he had about 50 students employed in the library, and found that they could be used satisfactorily in any work of routine character. The greatest problem was the matter of choice out of the number of applicants.

T. D. Ibbotson, of Hamilton college, in discussing "The college librarian and the student," emphasized the fact that the librarian must have great sympathy and patience with the students to serve as the proper medium between boys and books. The advantage of bringing sympathetic young men into close touch with books and even inducing them to enter the profession, was not to be slighted.

Miss Marquand, of Rochester University library, claimed that the library should acquire all of its own publications, those of its professors and dissertations of other colleges, and that the library should have charge of all distribution, in order to prevent duplication and irregularity in receipt.

The question of reserve books and fines brought out an interesting discussion.

The extension work of the New York State college of agriculture, presented by Mr Gilkey, brought out much interest. In this course work is done by demonstration, including farm visits, use of a car, lectures, farmers' weeks, extension schools and correspondence.

Professor Van Rensselaer, Home economics, maintained that the work in home economics was equally important to help the women on the land, for without a comfortable home, it is impossible to raise the standard of the farmers or improve the farm.

Special attention was called to the valuable material published by the Agricultural colleges, which may be had free.

The report on prison libraries showed that investigation has been made of eight prisons, and that in view of these findings, the state library association had made 15 recommendations, among which are the appointment of a state supervisor of prison libraries; general overhauling of books, simple re-organization; printed

finding lists and other aids, and a reading room for the trustees.

Resolutions to be presented to the state government asking for the organization, development and maintenance of prison libraries, and the appointment of a librarian to supervise, were carried.

Following the report, Thomas N. Osborn, chairman of the Prison reform commission, gave an account of his voluntary confinement in Auburn prison. Mr Osborn stated that the chaplain three times offered to get any book he might want to read, each time after his severe examination by the warden as to his past history, and when his mind was not in a condition to make a selection, and in none of these cases did the chaplain find the book asked for. The library is in such a state, that even for the distinguished guest, the chaplain found it impossible to meet his request. The books are distributed indiscriminately and with no regard to an inmate's wishes. Mr Osborn was finally given a Bible, which, to the mind of the average criminal in the state in which he enters prison, is a hollow mockery.

An address by Mrs Louise Collier Wilcox, of New York, on "The trend of modern literature," portrayed the ideal library and librarian, and urged upon the company the seeking of that ideal.

The social features of the week afforded the highest pleasure. Rides and walks, musicales, afternoon tea, visits to adjoining institutions and receptions were held.

The following officers were elected: President, Caroline M. Underhill, Public library, Utica; vice-president, Joseph D. Ibbotson, Jr., Hamilton college, Clinton; secretary, Elizabeth P. Clark, Seymour library, Auburn; treasurer, William B. Gamble, New York public library.

Coming Meeting

The Missouri library association is to hold its annual convention at Sedalia, November 18-20, beginning at 4 p. m. on Wednesday. The themes are publicity and extension work.

There will be an exhibition of illustrative material.

Library Meetings.

Long Island, N. Y.—A special meeting of the Long Island library club was held on September 15 to consider the continuation of the club and to confer as to consolidation with the New York library club.

Mr Brown, chairman of the committee, offered the following reasons why the committee thought the Long Island library club should consolidate with the New York library club:

Closer union of various boroughs through the present advantage of subways and lines of communication.

The outlying Long Island villages and cities once closely allied to Brooklyn are now more accessible to New York on account of the new lines of transportation.

The membership of the two clubs is composed largely of the same persons, with similar problems for discussion.

The New York library club has invited the Long Island club to become members of the former, under the name of the New York City library club. The report was accepted with thanks, and after some discussion it was voted to adopt the report of the committee, with suggestions that in case of a changed name for the consolidated club, the word "City" should not be included.

A resolution of appreciation was extended Mr Stevens for his interest in the promotion of library welfare in his vicinity. A vote of thanks was also extended to Miss Hassler, the president, and to the executive committee for its work.

Massachusetts.—The Bay Path library club held its autumn meeting at the Damon Memorial public library, Holden, Mass., October 1. The club received a very hearty welcome from Mr W. L. Williams, trustee of the Holden library.

After a short business meeting, the "Question box" was opened by Florence E. Wheeler, and the members of the club joined in a most informal discussion of library problems. It was such a practical method of solving problems it will undoubtedly be repeated at future meetings.

Abby B. Shute, librarian of the Public library at Auburn, Mass., gave a very interesting paper on the work with children in a small library.

"How the public libraries may assist in the work of the extension service of Massachusetts Agricultural college," was taken up by Prof Laura Comstock, Department of home economics. Prof Comstock not only pointed the way to help the M. A. C. work, but she gave many practical suggestions in regard to the best books to purchase, and told of many ways in which the College extension work could be of service to the libraries.

Orland C. Davis, librarian of the Wal-
tham public library, read a paper on "The library and the general morality of a community." The paper was full of very broad ideas and was a splendid inspiration to all library workers.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER,
Secretary.

Minnesota.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Minnesota library association was held at Little Falls, Minn., September 15-17. The season and the locality added much to the pleasure of the occasion, and the hospitality and social interests throughout the meeting were most refreshing.

Some new ideas were brought out in discussing recreational adjuncts of the library. Moving pictures and the Victrola each found advocates in Miss Hurlbert of Moorhead, and Miss Wright of Virginia, as a means of awakening imagination and leading to more serious reading.

Miss Evans, of Northfield, in her theme, "After all—books," showed how pleasure and recreation found no rival source better than these.

Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, in her practical presentation of the subject of "Story-telling," emphasized the importance of the library as the medium by which the world's greatest literature may be given to boys and girls who might otherwise never be readers.

In the theme of "The library and the club," emphasis was placed on the co-

öperative work which the library could do with all kinds of club efforts, but particularly with the work of the rural community center.

The Minnesota Federation of women's clubs, through various representatives, made an appeal for the librarians to support measures of general character in which the former were interested.

A joint meeting with the high school teachers was addressed by Mrs Thorne-Thomsen, on the "Educational value of literature for children." Mrs Thomsen deprecated the telling of stories to children to inculcate moral principles, such as truth telling and thoughtfulness. She maintained that child nature is not made on such a plan, and that no great literature was ever written for mending these poor souls and bodies of ours; and that, if through the story hour the child is moved artistically, so that he may know what is beautiful, or good or ugly, and is made thereby sensitive to beauty, much will be accomplished. Mrs Thomsen objected strongly to the teaching of Nature by means of belittling stories which make its wonders a mixture of human emotions and not a science, also the use of the finest of our literature to teach grammar. She said children need to take part in the drama of life so as to keep imagination from running wild. A group of boys planning all sorts of villainy in a back alley does not lack imagination, but direction of it.

Mr Keator, of Minneapolis, pointed out a number of sources of information which may be used to great advantage in the reference department.

A resolution concerning school pensions advocated that the school librarians should be eligible to teachers' pensions.

The following officers were elected: president, Dr W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul; vice-president, Alice Farr, Mankato; secretary, Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul; members of the executive committee, Mabel Newhard, Virginia; L. R. Moyer, Montevideo.

Wyoming—A number of librarians and library trustees of Wyoming met in Laramie October 6, to discuss Wyoming library affairs, this being the first meeting of librarians ever held in the state.

Mr Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Public library of Denver, was invited to participate in these meetings, and did so as the representative of the American library association.

The meeting had been arranged for by Mrs William Snow, trustee of the Public library of Basin, and chairman of the Library extension committee of the State federation of women's clubs, and Dr Grace Hebard, librarian of the University of Wyoming. About 50 members of the Federation of women's clubs, many of whom were interested in the library development of the state, attended the meeting.

Mr Hadley explained the workings of a state library association and told of the benefit to the library interests of Wyoming such an association might be.

Dr Hebard discussed the activities of the University of Wyoming in sending out traveling libraries over the state. Owing to the call for books, she started 11 traveling libraries from the university, and will continue to send them out until a commission can take charge of the work.

Dr C. A. Duniway, president of the University of Wyoming, gave a short talk on the library needs of the state, and spoke of hindrances to library development which lie in the appointment of library trustees for the public libraries by the county commissioners. These commissioners frequently fail to appreciate the proper qualifications for successful work by library trustees.

A resolution was passed asking the county commissioners in naming trustees of Wyoming public libraries, to appoint only those who are interested in libraries, or through experience are fitted to fill the position of trustee.

Mr Hadley stated that the maximum county tax of one-fourth mill for library purposes in the Wyoming law, was too low, and advocated that the amount be

raised to a mill. The association will take up this matter later.

Mr Holiday, of Laramie, called attention to the immense territory which each public library in Wyoming has to serve. Distances are immense and library service is expensive. The Laramie library, for instance, is the county library of Albany County, which is 120x70 miles, covering an area of 8,400 square miles.

Mrs Gibson Clark, of Cheyenne, urged that the new association take its stand for the appointment only of trained librarians.

A constitution was unanimously adopted. An interesting feature in the by-laws is that the chairman of the Library extension committee of the State federation of women's clubs shall be ex-officio a member of the executive committee of the library association. There were 21 persons who signed the constitution and became charter members of the association.

Officers for the following year are as follows: President, Dr Grace Hebard, librarian, University of Wyoming; vice-president, Mrs William Snow, trustee of the Public library of Basin; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Ingham, librarian of the Public library of Laramie.

It was decided to meet annually and join the Colorado library association in bi-state meetings when feasible.

The difficulty of attending state meetings, on account of the great distances, was illustrated by one librarian present who lived nearer Laramie than many others and yet the round trip fare to the library meeting cost her \$60, and more than 24 hours were spent in the journey on the train.

On the evening of October 7, the newly organized library association met with the general federation of clubs. Mr Hadley spoke on the work of the Public library commission, and its influence on the state.

A resolution was passed asking the University of Wyoming to permit Dr Hebard to use some of her time to act in an advisory capacity for librarians in

the state until such time as a library commission could be established by the state legislature.

A resolution was also passed asking the club women present to request of the library trustees in their respective towns that they send librarians to the meetings of the Wyoming library association.

There are at present 17 libraries in the state of Wyoming.

Illinois Library Institutes

Three library institutes have recently been held under the auspices of the Illinois library extension commission.

The one at Kewanee, September 18-19, was attended by librarians and library trustees from the following libraries: Buda, Galva, Geneseo, Neponset, Princeton and Toulon. Two sessions were held on Friday. At one, the use and care of periodicals was discussed under leadership of Miss Houchens from the University of Illinois. At the other, a discussion of children's books was opened by Miss Cloud, librarian of the Kewanee public library. Later Miss Price, secretary of the Extension commission, spoke on methods of local library extension.

In the evening, W. F. Huston, principal of the Central school, gave a lecture in explanation of a series of educational lantern slides borrowed from the Russell Sage Foundation, showing use of the vacant lot, school yard, playgrounds and festivals and celebrations.

On Saturday morning a round table covering the technical problems of library work was led by Miss Price.

An institute at Gilman was held October 1, with the libraries of Sheldon, Onarga and Paxton represented by the librarians and the library trustees. The conference proved an exceedingly helpful one.

Books for the smaller library—what, where and how to buy, was fully presented by Miss Felsenthal, University of Illinois library. Use and care of

periodicals was presented by Miss Houchens. Ways and means of developing a larger interest in the library were told by Miss Price.

The institute at St. Charles, October 2, was the largest in attendance. About 40 people came from the surrounding towns of Geneva, Geneseo, Batavia, Carpentersville, DeKalb, Glen Ellyn and Wheaton.

The subjects considered were much the same as those discussed at the two previous conferences. In addition came the pleasure of a short talk by Miss Ahern on ways of awakening interest in the library. Miss Massee also spoke on the *A. L. A. Booklist* as a special tool in the selection of books for the small library and earnestly asked the coöperation of those present in making the *Booklist* even more helpful.

Interesting Things in Print

The Public library of Louisville, Ky., carries a quarter page ad setting forth the advantages and contents of the library in the *Journal of Labor*, published in that city.

Emil F. Stroh, librarian of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa., has devised a scheme for classifying and cataloging Swedenborgiana. This is printed in the January number of the *Journal of Education* of the Academy of the New Church.

The Public library of Jacksonville, Fla., has issued a list of the books in the library about the baby's health under the title, "Better babies and their care." The list is annotated and made doubly attractive by a picture of Mr Josselyn's own baby on the front cover.

The prospectus of the Canadian woman's annual and social service directory for 1915, shows that the volume will contain in a condensed and convenient form, a fund of thoroughly accurate and reliable information on present-day conditions in Canada. The book will be found especially valuable for women and those interested in social work.

An article on "Instruction in Roentgenology," by Adolph Henriques, M. D., and Lodilla Ambrose, Ph. M., both of New Orleans, the latter formerly librarian of Northwestern university, appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 22. Separates of the article have been issued by the American medical association.

A survey of Springfield, Ill., conducted by the Department of surveys and exhibits, Russell Sage foundation, has been completed. E. G. Routzahn, associate director of the Department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage foundation, says that the reports will be prepared for publication, and when completed, will constitute the most comprehensive examination of an American city since the famous Pittsburgh survey. It will be published by the Survey committee of Springfield, Ill.; Logan Hay, chairman, and A. L. Bowen, secretary.

The Free library commission of Vermont reprinted the article, "How the library began to teach school in East Canaan, Conn.," which appeared in the May number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, as a leaflet for free distribution at the Vermont teachers' association.

The Buffalo public library has issued a list of books for Italians in America, classified for new Americans, for beginners in English and interesting books in the Italian language.

A helpful pamphlet for the winter's work is "The immigrant and the library, Italian helps, with lists of selected books" by John Foster Carr, issued by the Immigrant Education Society.

The pamphlet is issued in coöperation with the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., and libraries in communities having even a few Italian residents, should become familiar with its contents, with a view to being "helpful not only to the immigrant, but for the welfare and happiness of their country in a broader democracy—a more generous human fellowship."

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Pittsburgh Training school for children's librarians

The training school for children's librarians opened for the fourteenth year on October 1, the Director, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, giving the opening address, after which Miss Sarah B. Askew, assistant librarian of the New Jersey state library and organizer of the New Jersey State library commission, gave a series of lectures on "What makes library work a success," "Experiences of an organizer" and "Point of contact."

The enrollment for the year is the largest the school has ever had, a total of 40 students, the entering class numbering 32 and the senior class eight. Ten states, the District of Columbia and British Columbia, Canada, are represented. Three students have had previous training in other library schools and 12 hold university or college degrees.

Dorothy Bell Aschman, '13, has resigned her position as children's librarian of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Jessie MacDowell Lowry, '10, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Cleveland public library.

Lucy Dalbiac Luard, '06, has resigned from the position of reference librarian in the Milton (Mass.) public library.

Cleveland training class for library work with children

The class of 1913-1914 of the Cleveland public library training class for library work with children finished the year with 10 members, one student, Miss Randall, having dropped out to take a position in the Ft. Wayne (Indiana) library. The entire class were asked to stay on as assistants in the Cleveland public library; seven accepted and were given positions. Positions were accepted in other libraries as follows: La Crosse Normal school library, New York public library and Toronto public library.

The class of 1914-1915 opened on September 15 with 13 students from nine states. Eight of this number are library school graduates; the remaining five

have each had several years' experience in library work. Five of the students have college degrees, and two have had one year of college work. Five colleges are represented; four library schools, Pratt, Simmons, Drexel and Western Reserve; and the 32 years of library experience totaled by the class of 13 was gained in seven different libraries, Buffalo, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Gary (Ind.) and Cleveland public libraries, Bryn Athyn (Penn.) Academy library and the Mercantile library of Cincinnati.

University of Illinois

The Library school began its work for the coming academic year on September 23. The school is larger than in the past two or three years, numbering 19 seniors and 27 juniors. The members represent a variety of institutions and localities, the senior class coming from 12 universities and representing nine states, and the members of the junior class coming from 18 colleges and universities and representing 10 states.

A course of lectures given by non-resident lecturers was auspiciously opened this year by Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college. Mr Root spoke twice before the school and to the University community. On Friday, October 16, at 4 o'clock, in a general lecture open to the University community, the topic being European libraries, Professor Root brought back to the school the results of his recent Sabbatical year spent in study in European institutions. On Saturday morning, Professor Root spoke particularly to the Library school on bibliography in college.

The members of the senior class entertained the junior class and faculty informally on Wednesday evening, October 7. On Friday night, October 16, the Library club held its first meeting for the college year, the meeting taking the form of a formal reception at which Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college and chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library training, was the guest of honor.

Alumni notes

Graduates and former students of the

school have been appointed to positions as follows:

Alma M. Penrose, '13-14, Junior reviser, University of Illinois library school.

Margaret S. Williams, '13-14, General assistant, University of Illinois library.

Elizabeth H. Cass, B. L. S., '14, assistant in the Western Reserve University library school.

Elizabeth H. Davis, B. L. S., '14, assistant in the reference department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

Louise Fenimore Schwartz, B. L. S., '14, assistant in charge of circulation, University of Washington library, Seattle.

Rose R. Sears, B. L. S., '14, assistant librarian, Hammond library, Chicago Theological seminary, Chicago.

Katharine Lewis, assistant in the Legislative Reference Bureau, Springfield.

George H. Roach, '13-14, assistant in the Oregon State Agricultural College library, Corvallis.

Elizabeth Forrest, B. L. S., '06, librarian of the Montana State college, Bozeman.

Mrs Elsie E. Martin, '13-14, librarian, Public School library, Hancock, Michigan.

Grace B. Smith, '13-14, cataloger, University of Oklahoma.

Cena L. Sprague, '13-14, assistant in the Iowa State University library, Iowa City.

Lucile Warnock, '13-14, in charge of the loan desk in Kansas State Agricultural College library, Manhattan.

Leila B. Wilcox, '13-14, librarian of the Franklin, (Indiana) public library.

Grace Barnes, '13-14, assistant in the Mississippi State Agricultural college.

Ethyl Blum, '13-14, cataloger for the Illinois State Historical library at Springfield.

Stella B. Galpin, B. L. S., '14, assistant in the University of Illinois library.

FRANCES SIMPSON,
Assistant Director.

New York public library.

The school reopened September 28

with an enrollment of 39 juniors, 3 (probably 4) part-time students from the staff, and 35 seniors. The juniors represent 15 states, Canada and China, as follows: New York, 12; Minnesota, 4; New Jersey, 4; Michigan, 3; California, 2; Massachusetts, 2; and one each from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, Vermont, Canada and China. The part-time students represent three states, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the seniors 15 states and Finland, as follows: New York, 10; New Jersey, 4; Connecticut, 3; Massachusetts, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania, each 2; and one each from Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia and Finland.

In the total enrollment, 17 colleges and universities and four state normal schools are represented by 28 graduates.

The staffs of the following libraries are also represented: the Public libraries of New York, Akron, Cleveland, Detroit, East Orange, Hartford, Madison (N. J.), Minneapolis, Newark, New Rochelle, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Pottsville (Pa.), St. Paul, St. Louis, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington (D. C.), and the libraries of Boone college, Columbia university, Harvard university, Leland Stanford university, and of the state universities of Idaho and Iowa.

Several students were among the American refugees abroad, but all but one senior and one junior reached the school during the first week of the term.

Some changes have been made in the junior curriculum, giving less time to the expansive classification and more to book-selection. The class has also been divided into two sections for the work in fiction, Mary O. White taking Section II.

Mrs Alma D. Custead, a senior, comes in from the Public library of Patchogue, L. I., two mornings a week for the work of the school, and Dorothy B. Hepburn takes the work while holding a position in the library of the American museum of natural history.

The following students, graduates of other library schools, have been admitted to senior courses:

Ruth Brewer, Indiana and library of Idaho university; Margaret E. Calfee, Western Reserve and Cleveland public library; Elsie M. Cornew, Drexel institute and New York public library; Juliet A. Handerson, Western Reserve and Cleveland public library; Sara L. Kellogg, Drexel institute and Columbia University library; May L. Milligan, Western Reserve and Akron (O.) public library; Susan M. Molleson, Pratt institute and New York public library.

The schedule of senior lectures of the first two weeks is here given:

School and college library course: Marie A. Newberry, on The normal school situation, Training in books in normal schools, Teachers' institutes, and The bibliography of school libraries.

Advanced reference and cataloging: Henrietta C. Bartlett, four lectures and a quiz on Bibliography.

Administration course: Frederick W. Jenkins, on Relation of the library to civic institutions, Study of a community, Immigration, Industrial questions, Recreation, Child welfare activities.

Children's librarians' course: Frederick W. Jenkins, Study of a community, Immigration, Industrial questions, Recreation, Child welfare activities; Annie C. Moore, Selection of children's books, first of a course of talks on the subject. As an exercise in observation, the class was assigned to the visiting of various east side branch children's rooms.

Appointments

Students who have not returned for the diploma are placed as per the ensuing list:

Jessie M. Callan, assistant, Carnegie library, Braddock, Pa.

Katharine Esselstyn, assistant, Harlem branch, N. Y. P. L.

Italia E. Evans, assistant, Public library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Agnes Fleming, assistant, 67th Street branch, N. Y. P. L.

Marjorie H. Holmes, first assistant, Public library, Montgomery, Ala.

Mignon R. Tyler, assistant, Hudson Park branch, N. Y. P. L.

Sophie A. Udin, assistant, Rivington St. branch, N. Y. P. L.

Alumni

A committee of the Alumni association has prepared for the use of the

entering class a list of satisfactory lodging and boarding houses and of inexpensive restaurants. Sixty-seven of the seventy alumni of the classes of 1913-14 and 1914-15 have joined the alumni association.

MARY W. PLUMMER,
Principal.

New York state library

The twenty-ninth school year began Oct. 7 with a registration of 47 students, 20 seniors and 27 juniors. Delayed registrations will probably increase the total number slightly. Thirty-three have had some library experience. Twenty-one have enrolled from New York State. Thirteen other states, Ontario and Norway are also represented. The unsettled financial conditions in many parts of the country have led a considerable number of accepted candidates to postpone their entrance until 1915. The senior class is rather larger than usual and includes six members of the staff of the New York state library who are taking a large part of the work of the second year and two others admitted to advanced standing because of previous training and experience. In addition, six assistants from the New York state library and the Educational extension and Visual Instruction divisions of the university and an assistant from the State department of health (at the express request of the Department) are registered for special work.

The senior class has elected the following officers: President, Mary C. Sherrard, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Ruth D. McCollough, Franklin, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, May Greene, Albany, N. Y.

A reception for the students and faculty was given by Mr and Mrs Wyer in the school suite on the evening of October 8.

A notable addition to the collection of book plates has been made by Miss Mary L. Sutliff ('95), for several years an instructor in the school. The collection which was presented by Miss Sutliff in honor of the faculty anniversary of April 1, 1914, includes over 700

book plates, many of them rare and valuable and a large number of books, pamphlets and other items on book plates.

Mme L. Haffkin-Hamburger of Moscow, Russia, who spent the last half of the summer session at the school sailed from San Francisco September 26 for home via Japan and Vladivostok. Mme Hamburger's lecture on Russian libraries which was given several times at various meetings is available in manuscript form for the use of other library schools which have courses on the history of libraries.

The Mt Kisco (N. Y.), public library has given to the school for its collection of juvenile literature, nearly 200 children's books, many of them of the now almost obsolete "Sunday school" type which was so dominant in juvenile literature a few decades ago.

F. K. WALTER.

Pratt institute

Harriet B. Gooch, teacher of cataloging, has returned looking entirely made over by her five months of enforced rest, and her marked improvement during the first two weeks of teaching encourages us to believe that she will be able to carry on the work of the year without difficulty.

Of the 25 members of the class of 1914 now at work, nine are in Greater New York, five of these being in the New York public library; seven are in the Middle Atlantic states, three in New England, four in the Middle West, one on the Pacific Coast, and one in the District of Columbia; seven are general assistants in public libraries, six are doing cataloging or other clerical work, four are in children's work, three in special library work and three are doing reference work; one is head of a branch, and one is librarian of a small public library. They are placed for the most part in public libraries, three only being in college libraries and three in special libraries.

Alumni notes

Florence J. Higley, '10, was married on October 6 to Alfred C. Duncan of Brooklyn.

Mabel Bogardus, '13, has been made children's librarian of the St. Agnes branch of the New York public library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

Simmons college

More than 100 students are registered in the several classes of the Library school and 1914-15 brings a larger freshman class than 1913-14.

No very radical changes in program are to be noted, but some few, it is hoped, will be improvements.

More time is to be given to classification and less to the preparation of an original bibliography. The amount of instruction in cataloging which is given to the students in the one-year course is to be nearly doubled. In the first term they will have a course by themselves, at least equal to that covered by the sophomores and in the second term they will combine with the seniors.

In order to gain the time the course in Business methods was omitted, but some of the work formerly included in it is to be given in Library economy, especially the printing, proof reading and editing, where the school is able to utilize Miss Hyde's experience in those lines.

The only other change of any importance is in Book selection. This was formerly given to the juniors and one-year students, combined in one section. There seemed to be advantages in making it a senior subject, so the way was paved last year and in 1914-15 there are two divisions; the seniors, meeting once a week throughout the year, and the one-year students, twice a week during the second term.

In order to test concretely the principles laid down for selection, that a knowledge of the community and of the library are necessary as well as a knowledge of books, the seniors have been assigned for the first term the study of the problem of selecting books for the Simmons College library in 1914-15, the result to be embodied in a paper.

All of the students who returned as seniors have been in practical work in

libraries for at least two weeks during the summer, and their reports show the value of the experience.

The school looks forward to the privilege of hearing Dr Root lecture, when as chairman of the A. L. A. committee on training he inspects the school November 5-7.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

Syracuse university

The library school has been separated from the College of liberal arts and is now an independent school.

Alumni notes

Margaret S. Green is librarian of the Far Rockaway branch of the Queensborough public library.

Ruth King has been appointed director of the juvenile department of the Butte (Montana) library.

Clara Newth is head of the catalog department in the library of the State normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Florence M. Lamb has been made an assistant in the Wells College library at Aurora, N. Y.

Vesta E. Thompson was married to De Grover Van De Boe on September 16 at Coudersport, Pa.

E. E. SPERRY,
Director.

Western Reserve university

The opening exercises of the school were held on the afternoon of September 22, presided over by President Thwing, who gave a stimulating talk on the elements entering into successful professional work. The Dean, Mr Brett, and the Director both spoke briefly.

The regular class of 1915, consisting of 25 members, represents 12 states and territories as follows: ten, Ohio (five being from Cleveland); two, Pennsylvania; two, Indiana; two, Iowa; two, Washington; one, New York; one, Michigan; one, Minnesota; one, Missouri; one, Illinois; one, Montana; one, Hawaii. Twenty-two have had previous library experience, ten have had college work and four have college degrees. Only two part-time students are enrolled, as it is now the policy of the

school to accommodate as many full-time students as possible within the limit of the class number. The "Open course" during the winter will, it is expected, provide for special students.

Slight adjustments have been made in the faculty assignments, the Book evaluation course, formerly conducted by Miss Smith, being now in charge of the Director, with lecturers on special classes of books; the courses in Trade bibliography and Loan systems will be conducted by Miss Howe, and the minor technical subjects will be given by Miss Cass, the new member of the faculty, who comes to the Library school from the University of Illinois library.

The gift from the alumni to the school of a Victor Victrola with a number of records is much appreciated and enjoyed by the faculty and the present class. It is planned to make use of it in connection with story-recitals of some of the great music-dramas and also for class and school functions.

The school was represented at the Ohio library association meeting at Dayton, October 6-9, by the Director, who spoke on the Library survey of the Woodland Library district made by the students last year. Mr Brett, Miss Eastman, Miss Burnite and Mr Hirshberg were in attendance. Several of the alumni from the libraries of the state were present and a Western Reserve dinner was given, with Miss Doren, the Dayton librarian, and the first director of the school, an honored guest.

Alumni news

Zana K. Miller, '05, formerly librarian with The Indexers of Chicago, is now the librarian of the Spies public library at Menominee, Michigan.

Theodosia E. Hamilton, '07, has taken the position of assistant cataloger in the public library of Des Moines, Iowa.

Thirza E. Grant, '08, will attend the New York State library school this year.

Alicia Burns, '08, was married October 1 to Isaac M. Stickney of Cleveland.

Gertrude H. Sipher, '13, has taken a position in the catalog department of the Cleveland public library.

Margaret E. Calfee, '14, is a senior in the New York public library school this year.

Alice S. Tyler,
Director.

University of Wisconsin

The ninth year of the school opened Sept. 23. The registration shows 35 in the class; 20 from Wisconsin, four from Illinois, two from Michigan, one each from Colorado, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana and Norway. Seventeen are college graduates, six have had one or two years of college work, making 23 with the college point of view and drill. The colleges represented are University of Wisconsin with 10 graduates, and the following with one each, Baker University (Kansas) Beloit, Chicago, Oberlin, Simpson (Iowa), Vassar, Wellesley. Sixteen enter with one or more years of library experience, as follows: nine with one year; two with two years; two with three years; one with five; one with six; and one with fifteen.

Appointments—Class of 1914

Gladys M. Andrews, assistant librarian, Superior public library.

Jessie W. Bingham, librarian, Rhinelander public library.

Robina Brown, assistant, San Diego (Cal.) public library.

Martha B. Burt, assistant, Eau Claire public library.

Agnes M. Clancy, assistant, Detroit public library.

Ferne L. Congdon, assistant cataloger, University of Wisconsin.

B. Mildred Coon, children's librarian, Sheboygan public library.

Fannie E. Cox, assistant, Detroit public library.

Valeria Easton, assistant, Detroit public library.

Alice M. Emmons, branch librarian, East Orange, (N. J.) public library.

Verna M. Evans, cataloger, librarian, Elwood (Ind.) public library.

Esther Friedel, assistant, children's department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Louise C. Grace, librarian, Marshfield public library.

Doris M. Hanson, branch librarian, Birmingham (Ala.) public library.

Ethel A. Hedenbergh, assistant Sioux City (Iowa) public library.

Lottie N. Ingram, branch librarian, Racine public library.

Alma B. Jacobus, substitute, Milwaukee (Wis.) public library.

Mary Bell Kimball, assistant, Green Bay public library.

Agnes King, assistant, Kansas State Normal school, Emporia.

Anne E. Kjellgren, children's librarian, Rockford (Ill.) public library.

May C. Lewis, assistant, children's department, Brooklyn public library.

Florence D. Love, reference librarian, Decatur (Ill.) public library.

Georgia Lutkemeyer, librarian, Watertown public library.

Catherine H. McGovern, assistant, reference department, Milwaukee public library.

Mary L. Marshall, librarian, Southern Illinois Normal university, Carbondale.

Ruth C. Rice, librarian, High School branch, Madison.

Kathryn Sharp, assistant, Gary (Ind.) public library.

Julia C. Stockett, reviser, Library school of the University of Wisconsin.

Callie Wieder, librarian, Stanley public library.

Examinations for Librarians

In the Queens Borough public library

The regular yearly examinations for eligibility to various grades in the library service will be held in the latter part of November. Examinations will be held for all grades for which applications are received.

Persons desiring to take any of these examinations should send in their applications immediately to the librarian.

QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Jamaica Plains, L. I., N. Y.

A Restful Place

Miss Plummer calls attention to the Haven country club for women as an attractive place for rest and recreation. The club house is at Nyack-on-Hudson, 30 miles from New York City, and is open the year round. The membership of the club is open to women who are self-supporting, students and those engaged in voluntary charitable work. The dues and rates are not exorbitant considering the high grade of entertainment offered, and its location makes it admirable for week-end use, or a week's rest for tired workers in the vicinity and for longer periods for those farther away.

News from the Field

East

The annual report of the Public library of Hartford, Conn., records a circulation of 213,189 v., of which 6,025 were in foreign languages. The need for more branches is emphasized.

The Williams Memorial, a new library and administration building, at Trinity college, Hartford, was dedicated Saturday, October 31. Addresses were made by Dr A. A. Hammerschlag, of Pittsburgh, and W. N. C. Carleton, of Chicago, formerly librarian of Trinity college.

In Publication VIII of the Cambridge historical society, there are appreciative obituary notices of two of the members of the Cambridge historical society, who were also well known librarians; Clarence W. Ayer, of the Public library of Cambridge, and William H. Tillinghast, assistant librarian of Harvard College library, having charge of the cataloging department.

The trustees of the Forbes library, Northampton, Mass., have placed a bronze bust of Judge Forbes in the main entrance hall of the library. It is erected as a tribute to one who over 30 years ago left a great fortune to found and develop the institution, which was organized by the late C. A. Cutter.

The report of the Public library of Bristol, Conn., records the number of volumes as 26,796; circulation, 95,985; of which 7,399 were through the schools, and in addition to 779 stereoscopic views and 358 mounted pictures. Number of borrowers' cards, 3,997; population, 15,000. Total receipts for the year, \$9,408; expenditures, \$9,403.

A reading room for men where smoking is allowed was opened in the basement and the average attendance from September 1 to June 1 was: evenings, 9.2, Sunday afternoon, 20.7. A course of lectures was given under the auspices of the library.

Central Atlantic

Alice G. Higgins has resigned her position as assistant to the supervisor of

work with children in the New York public library.

Edith H. Crowell (L. S. of N. Y. P. L.), '13, has been appointed librarian at Bernardsville, N. J.

Alys M. Gordon, Pratt, '02, has been made reference librarian at the East Orange public library.

Elizabeth C. Stevens, Pratt, '98, has accepted the position of cataloger at the Paterson (N. J.) public library.

Theodore M. Avé-Lallemant (L. S. of N. Y. P. L.), jun., '14, has been engaged as indexer and translator by the Bureau of Education.

Janet Jerome, Pratt, '07, formerly librarian of the Warren branch of the Denver public library, has been appointed children's librarian in the Brooklyn public library.

Mary W. Allen, Pratt, '00, who for some years was cataloger in the library of the Hispanic society, has been made bibliographer to the New International Encyclopedia.

Katherine Grasty, Pratt, '06, librarian of the Baltimore Eastern High School library, has been made children's librarian at the Washington Heights branch of the New York public library.

Mrs Flora de Gogorza, Pratt, '01, formerly librarian of the Leonard branch, has been made children's librarian of the new Brownsville children's branch of the Brooklyn public library.

The annual report of the Public library of Bradford, Pa., records an accession of 2,063 books, making a total of 19,823, exclusive of public documents. The circulation was 127,190 v.; number of borrowers, 6,688. The expenditures were: salaries, \$3,725; books and binding, \$2,669.

The building is being enlarged by a gift of \$10,000 from the Carnegie corporation.

Mr Weitenkampf, in charge of the print room of the New York public library, has in September *Art and Prog-*

ress a description of the graphic section of the Bugra at Leipzig.

Mr Weitenkampf made a tour through print rooms in seven European cities in the early summer. On his return to America, the degree of D. H. L. was conferred upon Mr Weitenkampf by the New York university.

Bernard R. Green, largely interested in the erection of the building of the Library of Congress, died in Washington, October 22, age 70 years. Mr. Green had been in the service of the government for over 50 years and supervised the erection of many of its public buildings, among them the Public library of Washington. He was in charge of the building of the Library of Congress building directly under Gen Casey and at the death of the latter a year before its completion, Mr Green took entire charge. He had been superintendent of the building since 1897. He was the inventor of the Sneed stack and other library devices.

A number of librarians have joined the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, through whom a number of other librarians are also issuing publications.

Those on the staff at present are Corinne Bacon, Mary E. Robbins, Marion Knight and Lillian Henley.

The books issued are "The single tax" and "Agricultural credit," by Edna B. Bullock; "The Monroe doctrine," by Edith M. Phelps; "Government ownership of telephone and telegraph," by Katherine B. Judson; "Library jokes and jottings," by Henry T. Coutts.

Central

W. E. Jillson is acting librarian of the University club, Milwaukee, Wis. The library has been re-organized.

Evelyn Somerville, Drexel '14, has accepted a position as assistant in the Public library of Cleveland, Ohio.

The George Osius branch of the Public library of Detroit was dedicated with addresses by public men on the evening of October 8.

Mary Van Horne, librarian of the Ryerson library, Art institute, Chicago, resigned her position and was married

to William Jones Smith of Chicago, June 30.

Henriette Scranton, N. Y. State, '09-'10, has resigned the librarianship of the Elwood (Ind.) public library to become librarian of Lake Erie college, Painesville, O.

Elizabeth Laidlaw, Ill. '04-'06, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Lincoln library, Springfield, Ill., to become librarian of Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Illinois.

Miss Lynne Malmquist, now librarian at Two Harbors public library, formerly of the Omaha public library, (graduate of Wisconsin library school, 1912), has been appointed assistant librarian at Sioux City, Ia.

The St. Louis public library has opened a writing room in the corridor of its upper floor, where facilities for doing any kind of writing will be provided free of charge. Ink will not be allowed in any other part of the building. A public stenographer and typewriter, who is also a notary public will be installed.

The Public library at Auburn, Ind., which received a \$35,000 building from the president of the board, Mr Charles Eckert, a few years ago, has again been the recipient of Mr Eckert's generosity in a gift of \$15,000 in bonds, the interest of which is to be spent as the needs of the library may demand after the yearly repairs of the building are provided for.

The new \$30,000 Stinson memorial library building was recently dedicated at Anna, Ill. The building was designed by Walter Burley Griffin, of Chicago, director of design and construction of the new Australian capital city, Canberra.

The library has an endowment of \$50,000, the gift of Captain Robert Burns Stinson, and is free to residents of Union County. Lueva Montgomery is librarian.

The annual report of the librarian of Hebrew Union college, at Cincinnati, speaks in glowing terms of what he calls a "magnificent gift" to the library, presented by Mr David Hutcheson,

formerly superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress.

This gift consists of 140 books, pamphlets, monographs, autograph letters, etc., of what is considered perhaps the most extensive and valuable private collection of Spinoza in the country. Some of the items are of the rarest class, never being offered for sale, and others which are most difficult to obtain.

An interesting occasion was the sight-seeing day at Kellogg library of the State normal school, Emporia, Kans. The first Friday after the opening of school was designated as sightseeing day, and 450 students and teachers were conducted through the departments of the library. The resources and uses of the library were explained under the direction of Miss Leaf, reference librarian, Miss Buck, professor of library science, and Mr Kerr, the librarian. Much interest was manifested, as the students in small groups each hour were taken through the various departments and their contents and use explained and suggested. The plan was so popular that it will be repeated.

A large room on the fourth floor of the Chicago public library has been opened for a circulating music library. The enterprise has the backing of the musical people of Chicago, and through them funds are available for buying the music and extending the collection. The classics are to be among the first purchases. Modern orchestral scores will not be bought at present. Piano music, songs, oratorio scores, all classic symphonies and overtures, music for stringed quartets and other forms of chamber music, are to have large representation.

During the past year Gilbert M. Simmons library at Kenosha, Wis., circulated 124,368 v., an increase of 15,225 over the previous year. From October to March the increase in the number of books drawn each month ranged from 1,000 to 2,000.

The books in the foreign department circulated 5,482 times, being an increase of 1,944 over last year.

The percentage of fiction exclusive of

the foreign books was 59%—the same as last year.

There were 1,744 borrowers' cards issued during the year, an average of 145 per month.

The library is to establish a new branch.

South

Mrs. M. B. Cobb, state librarian of Georgia, is organizing the Legislative reference department authorized last summer by the Georgia legislature.

The Engineering society of New Orleans has accepted the offer of the Museum commission to provide it with a location for a library of engineering works, free of expense. This will make a considerable saving in the funds of the society, and the library will be accordingly enriched by purchase.

Doris M. Hanson, of Ysleta, Tex., Wis., '14, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Public library, Birmingham, Ala., to succeed Louise Roberts, who, on leave of absence, will attend the Carnegie library school at Atlanta the coming year.

Annita Eustis has been appointed librarian of the High school library, Birmingham, Ala., to succeed Sarah Bruce.

Martha Brown, for the last five years in charge of the Periodical department at the Central building of the Public library of St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie branch, to succeed Helen Pfeiffer, who resigned to become librarian of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

W. W. Foote, formerly of Oberlin College library, for three years assistant-librarian at Agricultural college, Miss., has been elected librarian of Oklahoma A. and M. college.

Grace Barnes, of Lafayette, Ind., a graduate of Purdue university and also Wisconsin library school, succeeds Mr Foote.

The annual report of the library of William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., records 13 special gifts, many of them from one to two hundred volumes.

There are 25,000 v. on the shelves, and of these 6,777 circulated outside the library, no record being kept of the books used in the library, where most of them are used.

The publication of a carefully written and illustrated catalog of the Spurgeon collection in the library is recommended.

Ward H. Edwards, A. M., is librarian.

The tenth annual report of the Virginia state library is a very thin pamphlet of 47 pages, compared with the former reports, which have at times exceeded 400 pages, the special report of the Department of archives and history being omitted.

In Virginia, according to the law, library reports are submitted to the governor of the state, who has a right to cut out what does not appear to him to be a part of the report. The librarian had prepared a list of Colonial soldiers of Virginia, a companion list of the Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia, which have appeared in previous reports. The present governor ordered the omission of the Colonial soldiers on the ground that the report should contain merely an account of the work done, and not a part of the work itself.

This decision robbed the report of the Virginia state library of the distinction it has heretofore enjoyed of containing in addition to the administrative details, historical matter of great value.

A larger number of books and periodicals were added than in any preceding year. Quarterly bulletins appeared regularly, and one volume of the Journal of the House of Burgesses was published.

The most notable event was the deposit by the auditor of public accounts from the archives of his department of probably 650,000 manuscripts. These have been arranged to be within the reach of the investigator.

West

The Administration building of the University of Utah was dedicated last month. The library of the university occupies the second floor of the building, with one stack room on the third

floor, and an unpacking room on the ground floor.

The reading room extends practically the length of the building, 190 x 42 feet, and is 18 feet high. It will seat 400 readers. The capacity of the stacks is 100,000 v. The cataloging room, librarian's offices, periodical room, etc., occupy the remainder of the space.

A branch of the Denver public library in one of its suburbs was conducted in a town hall for two years. When the city went under a commission form of government, the building was assigned to the fire department and the library was closed. The suburb received thereafter only weekly visits from the library book-truck.

Public agitation has kept up, since the library was closed, petitions to the mayor to assess for a library building, etc., and other efforts have been made to re-establish the library. Finally the Commissioner of safety has decided that such interest should be met and consequently he has asked that the Denver public library make plans for the erection of new quarters. This building will consist of a wing added to the former building, which is being used for a fire house, and will be paid for by the Department of safety, but will be under the jurisdiction of the Denver public library.

It is unique in commission government to see a department pay for any activities that are not strictly under its jurisdiction.

Pacific Coast

Carlton B. Joeckel has been appointed librarian of the Berkeley public library, to succeed D. R. Moore, who died on May 27, 1914.

Clara B. Dills, Pratt, '12, librarian of the Kings County (California) library, has been appointed librarian of the Free library of Solano County.

Alexandrine La Tourette, for the past year assistant-librarian of the University of Nevada, took charge of the Yesler branch of the Seattle public library, October 1

Alice M. Turner has been appointed superintendent of children's work in the Public library, Spokane, Wash. Miss Turner has been in the department as an assistant for several years.

The University of California, Berkeley, has installed a bronze tablet to mark its appreciation of the generosity of Charles Franklin Doe, who bequeathed three quarters of a million dollars to build the present library building at the university.

The work of the Public library of Spokane, Wash., has increased to such an extent, having doubled in the last three years, that the expenses have increased far beyond the appropriation by the city. The request of the library board to the city authorities for an increase of \$5,000—the present appropriation is \$40,000, with an addition of \$2,400 desk receipts—having been refused, the plan has been to close the main library in the morning hours and the branch buildings on three evenings each week. Two positions were discontinued altogether, two assistants were given leave of absence until next summer, and five other assistants were reduced to half-time appointment. Needless to say, no salaries were advanced for the year.

Two high schools in Tacoma, Wash., opened libraries under the joint jurisdiction of the Board of Education and the Public library of that city. Marion Lovis has been appointed librarian of the Stadium high school library, and M. Louise Smith librarian of the Lincoln Park high school library. The libraries will be used as circulating branches for the community and reference libraries for the high school students and teachers.

Jessie M. Carson, for seven years head of the children's department of the Tacoma public library, has resigned her position to become supervisor of children's work in the New York public library. In accepting her resignation, the trustees of the Tacoma public library sent a most appreciative letter to Miss Carson, commending her for the high grade of the seven years of her connec-

tion with the Tacoma public library.

Annabel Porter, formerly head of the circulating department, succeeds Miss Carson as head of the juvenile department.

A division to work with the schools was created in the juvenile department and Emily J. Caskey, formerly first assistant in the children's department, was made head of this new division.

The position of children's librarian was given to Marian K. Wallace, formerly an assistant in the department.

Four members of the staff have resigned to enter universities this fall.

The report of the Spokane public library for 1913 notes the erection of two branch buildings and the planning of a third, one branch to cost \$35,000 and the others \$17,500 each. The circulation for 1913 was 366,906 including 32,326 in the classroom libraries. The total registration was 28,436. Receipts, \$44,514, and expenditures, \$43,172. From the Carnegie corporation \$35,000 of a gift of \$70,000 for branch buildings was received.

A report required by the State for the year ending June 30, 1914, shows a circulation of 391,823, including 42,110 in the classroom libraries; number of books, 65,150. The library receives 85 newspapers, 428 different periodicals and 329 duplicate subscriptions.

The Southwest Museum has moved into its beautiful new building in a most advantageous place, in Los Angeles. The Munk library of Arizoniana is open now to the public as a free reference library. A bibliography of Arizoniana, a complete and authoritative work, being the record of the literature collected by J. A. Munk, M. D., and given by him to the museum, has just been published. The Munk library contains over 7,000 v., pamphlets and manuscripts concerning Arizona. The collection has been cataloged by Dr Hector Alliot, curator, and makes a volume of 430 pages, with illustrations and portrait.

Dr Irwin Shepard, for 20 years secretary of the National educational as-

sociation, has for the past 15 months been connected with the Panama-Pacific exposition as National Secretary of the Bureau of conventions and societies. His many friends throughout the country will regret to know that he has suffered a severe heart attack, which has compelled him, much to the regret of the exposition authorities, to retire from the active work of the Bureau. Dr Shepard will continue to act in an advisory capacity as National Secretary, at the request of the authorities, as his wide acquaintance will make his services a great help in completing arrangements.

Canada

Alexandra McKechnie (L. S. of N. Y. P. L.), jun., '14, has been appointed head of the circulation department in the Public library of Calgary, Alberta.

George H. Locke, chief librarian of Toronto public library, has been elected a member of the senate of the University of Toronto. Mr Locke is a graduate of the institution.

The Regina public library made an exhibit at the Provincial fair. The exhibit showed every phase of library administration and equipment, systems and samples. A plan of a model library building, to cost about \$10,000, suitable for a small town, and the specifications and estimates of equipment for the same, made an interesting exhibit.

An effort is to be made during the coming year to secure a library commission for Saskatchewan and to further the work of traveling libraries undertaken by the government.

Foreign

In recognition of the gift of three branch libraries to the city of Coventry, England, Mr Carnegie received last summer the honorary freedom of that city. A souvenir in the form of a pictorial description of the library movement in the city from 1867 to 1914, was prepared for the occasion, which was made a gala day. Speeches by the Mayor and other prominent citizens and by Mr Carnegie graced the event.

The sixteenth annual report of the Public library of Waterloo and Seaforth, England, records the number of volumes as 11,939; total number of volumes issued in all departments, 67,181, a decrease of 4,854; number of borrowers, 2,581; approximate number of visitors to reading room, 105,000. At a series of 10 lectures, the aggregate attendance reached 3,946. The library has one branch. The population is 29,079. Library income, 787 pounds, 7 shillings; expenditures, 747 pounds, 12 shillings.

The annual report of the Public library of Norwich, England, in addition to giving the usual statistical information, shows that much progress has been made in the work of re-organization, which was commenced by the present librarian, George A. Stephen, in 1911. About three-quarters of the stock has now been thoroughly overhauled, augmented by standard books, classified and cataloged. The D. C. is used. The catalog is being published in sections bi-monthly in the library's *Readers' Guide*.

An exhibition room has been opened. A successful exhibit was held of the Photographic surveys of Norfolk and Norwich. Nearly 2,000 photographs, illustrating architecture, antiquities, art, industries, natural science, passing events, biography, etc., were displayed. The photographs were exhibited in frames having removable backs and were grouped in panels. To increase the educational value of the photographs, some of the labels gave references to the books in the collection dealing with the subjects of the photographs.

A file of the *Norfolk Chronicle* from 1761 to 1912 was acquired, the library now having the best file of that paper in existence.

The new library building for Victoria Co., S. A., at Melbourne, was opened for use last November. The transfer of the library to its new quarters took up six weeks, and with the reclassification everything is now in good order.

The new building is octagonal in form, and contains a basement, ground floor, first floor and galleries. It is built of